

ORIGINAL

CALFED)
BAY-DELTA)
PROGRAM)
_____)

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING

Thursday, September 9, 1999 - 7:04 p.m.

Certified Shorthand Reporter:
Ann Suboreau, CSR No. 11574

Taken at:
BURBANK CENTER FOR THE ARTS,
MERLO THEATER
50 Mark West Springs Road
Santa Rosa, California 95403

PORTALE & ASSOCIATES DEPOSITION REPORTERS

211 East Weber Avenue
Stockton, California 95202

(209) 462-3377

PORTALE & ASSOCIATES (209) 462-3377

C - 0 2 2 3 0 5

C-022305

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

GARY STERN, National Marine Fisheries Service

KIRK RODGERS, United States Bureau of
Reclamation

WALT PETTIT, State Water Resource Control
Board

EARL NELSON, WAPA

TERESA PACHECO, Corps of Engineers

---o0o---

ALSO PRESENT:

JOE BODOVITZ, Hearing Officer

RICK BREITENBACK, CALFED Bay-Delta Program

VALERIE HOLCOMB, Public Affairs Director,
CALFED Bay-Delta Program

---o0o---

1 (All parties present, the following proceedings were had at
2 7:04 p.m.:)

3
4 MR. BODOVITZ: As Rick said, my name is
5 Joe Bodovitz, and I wanted to add my welcome to this one of
6 16 public hearings being held on the draft CALFED
7 environmental documents all over the state, from San Diego
8 to Redding.

9 Although I work with CALFED, I'm not part of
10 it; instead, I'm head of the small nonprofit organization
11 called California Environmental Trust, which works to help
12 people find as much agreement as possible on the kinds of
13 contentious issues in California that we'll be dealing with
14 tonight.

15 The reason I've been asked to help conduct
16 these hearings is to assure that --

17 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry; I'm going to need to
18 sit somewhere else, I think. I'm having a little trouble
19 hearing.

20 (The following portion of the proceedings was
21 transcribed from audiotape recording:)

22 MR. BODOVITZ: You don't need to get my
23 testimony; it doesn't matter. Feel free to move, and I'll
24 go ahead.

25 My presence is to help ensure that there's an

1 independent and unbiased hearing record so that when the
2 decisions are made, we'll have a completed, as I say,
3 impartial, unbiased record of the hearing.

4 In a moment, I'll go over the very brief ground
5 rules for tonight. But the key thing is, if you haven't
6 already filled out one of these yellow cards and you wish
7 to speak, it's necessary that you do so (indicating).

8 We take the speakers in the order in which the
9 cards were filled out. So, as I say, if you haven't filled
10 out one of these cards and you wish to speak, they're on
11 the table just outside.

12 Before we begin the hearing, let me introduce
13 to you those members of the CALFED Policy Committee, the
14 people representing the key federal and state agencies who
15 are the CALFED leadership.

16 Earl Nelson, representing the Western Area
17 Power Administration; Teresa Pacheco, the Army Corps of
18 Engineers; Walt Pettit, State Water Resources Control
19 Board; Kirk Rodgers, Bureau of Reclamation; Gary Stern, the
20 National Marine Fisheries Service.

21 There are also two members of the Bay-Delta
22 Advisory Committee, which is the commercially-chartered
23 official advisory committee in the CALFED process. It
24 includes people from a variety of interests.

25 The two people who are with us tonight are Bob

Page 5

Page 7

1 Raab -- Bob, are you here? There he is -- and Hap Dunning,
 2 U.C. Davis. Those are the two who are with us tonight.
 3 Now, very quickly, just some ground rules for
 4 tonight, and we will begin hearing from you.
 5 We have a lot of people signed up to speak
 6 tonight.
 7 (The above concludes the portion of the
 8 proceedings transcribed from audiotape.)
 9 You may submit written comments of any length
 10 on the CALFED proposals, and there's a leaflet on the table
 11 outside that tells you how to do that, where to send them,
 12 and what the deadlines are.
 13 But in this hearing, as in all of the other
 14 hearings, verbal comments will be limited to three minutes.
 15 And to help you keep track of the three minutes, we have a
 16 little traffic light here.
 17 When the green light goes on, it means you have
 18 your three minutes. When the yellow light goes on, it
 19 means one minute left. And when the red light goes on, we
 20 ask, in fairness to all of the other people who have yet to
 21 speak, that you conclude the sentence you're in.
 22 I see we have a lot of people signed up
 23 tonight, and we'd like to be able to hear everybody as soon
 24 as we can.
 25 To help move things along, I will call three

1 of its superior, dependable quality and its desirability
 2 for fine fabrics, table linens, sheets, and dress shirts.
 3 California provides the long growing season
 4 cotton requires, from the Imperial Valley to Sacramento.
 5 In the Westlands Water District, cotton uses
 6 approximately 2 1/2 acre-feet of water per year, a figure
 7 that is equal to some crops, less than some others, but
 8 certainly not wasteful by any reasonable standard.
 9 The other thing people criticize agriculture
 10 for is the use of subsidized water. The Central Valley
 11 Project, which serves Westlands Water District, among
 12 others, was really an investment in infrastructure designed
 13 to maximize California's agricultural potential.
 14 Farmers are paying back the cost of the
 15 project. The taxpayer is relieving them of the interest.
 16 That's the subsidy. And farmers pay taxes, too.
 17 Has it been a good deal? The Central Valley
 18 Project has supplied water to farms that have produced
 19 crops cumulatively valued in excess of \$55 billion. This
 20 figure places the CVP as the number-one federal water
 21 project in the nation, in terms of value produced.
 22 The price farmers pay for water in Westlands
 23 includes repayment of the loan principal, irrigation
 24 district operations and maintenance, CVP rates, and a
 25 \$6.98-per-acre-foot surcharge for an environmental

Page 6

Page 8

1 names at a time, three speakers at a time. And if you're
 2 sitting in the middle of one of the back rows when you hear
 3 your name called, it'll help us make better use of our time
 4 if you'll move down in front, so that when it is your turn
 5 to speak, you can speak right away.
 6 Unless there are any questions about that,
 7 let's get started. I'll call the names of the first three
 8 speakers now, and then I'll continue to add a speaker as I
 9 call each name.
 10 Mike Wade first, Harvey Goldberg second, Mike
 11 Strunk third.
 12 MR. WADE: Thank you. I'm Mike Wade with
 13 the California Farm Water Coalition.
 14 It has been interesting to listen to testimony
 15 at previous CALFED hearings, where people outside of the
 16 agriculture industry criticized farm practices they know
 17 nothing about.
 18 I've heard people say that the solution to
 19 California's water supply problem is to eliminate
 20 inefficient or water intensive crops, like cotton, and
 21 stretch the supplies of water that are currently used to
 22 grow them.
 23 Let me talk for a minute about cotton.
 24 California cotton is valued as some of the best in the
 25 world. Buyers routinely pay a premium price for it because

1 restoration plan that has been in effect since 1993.
 2 A lot is said about farmers' water-use
 3 efficiency. In Westlands, for example, farmers have
 4 averaged 83 percent in irrigation efficiency for the past
 5 20 years.
 6 Agricultural subsidies, as they're mistakenly
 7 called, have paid high dividends throughout California's
 8 economy for better than 40 years. And let's not forget
 9 that it took public approval to build these projects in the
 10 first place.
 11 CALFED's land retirement program is viewed by
 12 other stakeholders as an opportunity to eliminate certain
 13 crops they feel are part of California's water crisis. The
 14 economic benefits paid by crops such as cotton mean
 15 thousands of jobs and economic stability while using
 16 resources wisely.
 17 Targeting individual crops without the benefit
 18 of logic and using CALFED's land retirement program as a
 19 means to take them out of production doesn't make sense.
 20 This is not "getting better together."
 21 Thank you.
 22 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Wade.
 23 Harvey Goldberg, Mike Strunk, Norm Yenni.
 24 MR. GOLDBERG: Good afternoon. I'm
 25 Harvey Goldberg, Petaluma River Properties, and recently --

Page 9

Page 11

1 number one is, I think that CALFED -- well, under testimony
2 and not comment, I believe that CALFED is granting and
3 putting grant money into organizations that are absolutely
4 lying to you. They do not have the appropriate public
5 input.

6 They're getting people to come to meetings, and
7 they are not the people that are really -- I don't like
8 using the word "stakeholder," but the real property owner,
9 let's say. Stakeholder is somebody holding a bet.

10 Anyway, in BCDC's recent annual report, they
11 say that there's a North Bay Wetlands and Agriculture
12 Protection program; it is a voluntary partnership.

13 Again, under testimony and not comment, we
14 absolutely have nothing -- and do not agree with Bay
15 Conservation Development Commission -- we actually call it
16 "San Francisco Communist Development Commission."

17 We do not get along with the RCD, which you are
18 giving grant money to, the Resource Conservation
19 Development Commission, and the local southern Sonoma
20 County RCD, one or two people go. We don't agree with
21 them.

22 And on top of that, I have recently found
23 information that links you, CALFED, to basically funding
24 communism. And I know nobody likes hearing that word.

25 But it seems that there's a group called

Page 10

1 Friends of the Estuary, which has Barbara Salzman, Marin
2 Audubon Society, Arthur Feinstein [phonetic], Berkeley
3 Audubon.

4 Will Travis, though, executive director of
5 BCDC, is on the board of this Friends of the Estuary;
6 Michael Monroe, Environmental Protection Agency -- these
7 are officials, public officials, that are part of a group
8 that wants to subvert our government, undermine our
9 economy.

10 And listen to this: "She said, 'Also a driving
11 force in California's water policy will be drinking water,
12 and environmentalists could play an important role by
13 getting elected to urban water district boards --'"

14 This organization wants to infiltrate the urban
15 water district boards for more power.

16 "'-- by writing letters and commenting at
17 public meetings, using letter-writing campaigns --'" again,
18 I want to go over that -- "'environmentalists could play an
19 important role by getting elected to urban water district
20 boards.'"

21 On the next page, it says here, "-- CALFED's
22 direction and effectiveness. Many questions and concerns
23 were raised about the 12 to 15 agencies' commitment to
24 solving the problems, and if CALFED is developing another
25 five-year plan similar to the Soviet Union's --"

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Mr. Goldberg, your time's
2 gone. I'm sorry.

3 MR. GOLDBERG: Okay.

4 Soviet Union. The CIA -- by the way, the CIA,
5 at present -- not at present, but -- had to infiltrate
6 those environmental groups --

7 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Will the next speaker
8 please come down?

9 MR. BODOVITZ: Mike Strunk, Norm Yenni,
10 Bill Pauli.

11 MR. STRUNK: Good evening; my name is
12 Mike Strunk. I'm a farmer in Sonoma and Solano Counties.
13 I'm a director on the Sonoma County Farm Bureau board of
14 directors; I'm also an avid outdoorsman, fishing being one
15 of the biggest of my interests.

16 CALFED has a big decision to make here but, in
17 my opinion, an easy one: We have to quit trying to ration
18 water to the extent we are not helping any sector of use,
19 being the farmer, the fish, the residential user, the
20 commercial business user, and so on.

21 We need to quit prolonging our destiny of
22 expansion. It is a shame and cry of ignorance to sit and
23 watch a natural resource run by during the winter rains and
24 cry, "No water" and "Drought" in the summer months.

25 With the proper reservoir levee expansion and

Page 12

1 additional offstream reservoirs, this job would be an
2 environmental and industrial success.

3 We must take action now. We need to put our
4 results of research and testing to use. Let's be smart
5 businessmen, agriculturalists, environmentalists, and
6 outdoorsmen. Let's work together and build more storage
7 with sacrifices to a minimum and benefits to all.

8 Thank you.

9 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Strunk.
10 Norm Yenni, Bill Pauli, Cecelia Mello.

11 MR. YENNI: Good evening. My name is
12 Norm Yenni; I am a Hang Green [phonetic] farmer right here
13 in Sonoma County.

14 Our water system now, today, pits fish against
15 people. Under current environmental law, that's no
16 contest; the fish win every time. The current CALFED plan
17 continues that disturbing trend. CALFED must seek a system
18 where both fish and people win.

19 CALFED must minimize the effect on farmland.
20 The document acknowledges what is called "irreversible and
21 irretrievable conversion" of hundreds of thousands of acres
22 of prime and unique farmlands. The only potential benefits
23 to farms involves vague references to "improved water
24 quality and supply reliability."

25 And to use the government's own lingo, I'd like

Page 13

1 to know -- and I don't expect to really get an answer
 2 here -- but I'd like to know what's being done to mitigate
 3 the half-million-acre loss to the agricultural economy.
 4 Statistics cite a ten-fold trickle-down
 5 employment factor for agriculture. That is, each farmer is
 6 backed by another ten people in support industries. Where
 7 will these people go? And those choosing to remain in ag
 8 will have to relocate, and I guarantee you the trend will
 9 be towards less-productive land.
 10 The prime land is either already being farmed,
 11 or it's paved over for development, or it's being already
 12 flooded for habitat restoration. California and, in turn,
 13 the United States will become increasingly dependent on
 14 imports to feed the people.
 15 CALFED must return to its original focus of
 16 conducting habitat restoration work on public lands or
 17 existing habitats. CALFED should use incentives, not
 18 threats, to encourage farmers and other landowners to
 19 create voluntary restoration and conservation projects.
 20 Thank you for your attention.
 21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Yenni.
 22 Bill Pauli, Cecelia Mello, Mitch Mulas.
 23 MR. PAULI: Good evening. My name is
 24 Bill Pauli; I'm a wine and grape grower in Mendocino
 25 County, I'm president of the Farm Bureau and member of the

Page 14

1 Mendocino County Farm Bureau board.
 2 As a grower of permanent crops, I am
 3 particularly concerned about portions of CALFED's ecosystem
 4 restoration programs. One of the program's goals is to
 5 discourage vineyards and orchards, or permanent crop
 6 agriculture.
 7 The ecosystem restoration program criticizes
 8 vineyards as a crop of relatively low wildlife value. It
 9 recommends increasing acreage of wheat and other crops to
 10 provide nesting habitat for waterfowl. It recommends
 11 converting farmland from crop types of low forage value for
 12 waterfowl and wildlife to crops of greater forage value.
 13 In our North Coast counties, the best land use
 14 protection against urban encroachment and conversion is
 15 successful agriculture.
 16 Farmers should be allowed to make their crop
 17 choices on what is economical, not on what regulators
 18 believe is suitable or unsuitable.
 19 Without water for our pears and our grapes, you
 20 will have wall-to-wall urban development and lost habitat.
 21 CALFED must work with farmers in a cooperative
 22 spirit. Farmers will resist regulators telling them what
 23 to grow, when, and how.
 24 Our existing agricultural uses provide
 25 agricultural habitat and wildlife habitat. Grape growers

Page 15

1 provide nesting boxes for wood ducks and barn owls and
 2 create buffer strips between vineyards and waterways to
 3 help filter rain runoff water before it re-enters our
 4 waterways.
 5 California farmland and agriculture in the
 6 North Coast is a natural resource. CALFED should encourage
 7 farmers to maintain and enhance voluntary habitat
 8 conservation efforts.
 9 It should reduce the number of acres it plans
 10 to remove from agricultural production and concentrate on
 11 ecosystem restoration on government-owned land.
 12 As a resident of the North Coast and of
 13 Mendocino, I am interested in the map of CALFED's solution
 14 of areas shown on page 6 of the program's executive
 15 summary. That map is different from the map you have
 16 displayed at the hearing tonight.
 17 Page 6 shows the solution area extending all
 18 the way up the Northern California coast to the Oregon
 19 border. CALFED needs to address that inconsistency.
 20 It also needs to provide residents and
 21 landowners in the solution area with a better description
 22 of what that means and what the impacts are. Does being
 23 included in the solution area mean landowners will have to
 24 face additional regulations? Please address this issue.
 25 CALFED must provide a balanced program to

Page 16

1 provide for the needs of all people and our growing
 2 population.
 3 Thank you.
 4 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Pauli.
 5 Cecelia Mello, Mitch Mulas, Ray Mulas.
 6 MS. MELLO: My name is Cecelia Mello;
 7 good evening. I am a farmer.
 8 Farmers and ranchers in California provide
 9 important environmental open space and habitat benefits.
 10 Farmers already participate in numerous voluntary and
 11 habitat enrichment programs.
 12 Yet the heart of CALFED's program promotes
 13 permanently retiring hundreds of thousands of acres of
 14 productive farmland, which will ruin the farm communities.
 15 Under CALFED, family farms and farm workers are terminated
 16 and expended with no guarantee that the species of salmon
 17 will be benefitted.
 18 We should be looking to move California into
 19 the 21st [sic] century, not returning it to the
 20 18th century. We cannot return California to the days
 21 before the arrival of the European settlers. We owe it to
 22 our children to prevent -- to plan for our futures.
 23 Thank you.
 24 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Mello.
 25 Mitch Mulas, Ray Mulas, Norma Bartolomei.

Page 17

Page 19

1 MR. MULAS: Mitch Mulas, property owner
2 in southern Sonoma Valley and farmer and dairyman. And I
3 want to address, basically, the area of southern Sonoma
4 Valley.

5 One of the reports that came out in Save the
6 Bay, or whatever group it was, talked about 44,000 acres of
7 southern Sonoma Valley to be used as a mitigation area for
8 the whole state of California. We questioned that, and we
9 got an answer. It was, "We didn't mean that; it won't
10 happen."

11 But yet, these public agencies are out there
12 trying to buy this farmland for darn near nothing, where
13 they pay Leslie Salt \$10,000 an acre, is what it cost the
14 taxpayer to buy that land.

15 Plus, they opened up that contaminated area and
16 dumped it into the bay. And they're asking us, as farmers,
17 to be careful of the materials we're dumping into the bay.
18 And I question the integrity of this group.

19 Again, 44,000 acres is what they want to buy.
20 They're saying, "We don't want any more," but yet, they're
21 negotiating with the government to buy Skaggs Island to --
22 or get it transferred over to them -- to put it under
23 water.

24 And again, a lot of that land was drained 30,
25 40 years ago because of the mosquito problem. Yet, today,

1 We're not even talking about Sonoma Creek.

2 And I, as an individual and a property owner,
3 have taken the whole flood system off of Sonoma Creek. And
4 I think if there's any money to be spent anywhere, I think
5 you need to spend it on Sonoma Creek as part of your
6 environmental areas to improve.

7 With that, I want to thank you.

8 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Mulas.

9 Ray Mulas, Norma Bartolomei, Aletta Hollister.

10 MR. MULAS: My name is Ray Mulas; I'm a
11 dairyman and grape grower, southern Sonoma Valley.

12 People throughout California benefit from the
13 state's highly-productive farmland, whether they work on
14 the land, live in the rural communities, or shop in a
15 grocery store in the city. Actions that hurt a rural area
16 hurts our cities as well, because thousands of urban jobs
17 involve moving, processing, and marketing farm products
18 from the country.

19 People in the cities need affordable,
20 high-quality food produced on California farms. The people
21 of California, urban and rural, will work together to
22 assure reliable supplies for our future.

23 Nearly half of the state's developed water
24 supply already goes to environmental uses. CALFED plans
25 would redirect even more water away from the people. This

Page 18

Page 20

1 we want to put it back under water, create another problem
2 for us.

3 Again, you talked about levees in your
4 statements earlier. We have spent five years trying to get
5 permits to maintain levees along that Delta out there. And
6 we had to pay every bureaucratic agency a fee.

7 We were doing the environment some good by
8 dredging the mud out of those channels so wildlife and fish
9 could get into new streams and new habitats.

10 I question the integrity of a lot of your
11 environmentalists that you're dealing with. Do they really
12 know what they're doing? I think they're book people; they
13 haven't learned the basics of what the whole environment is
14 about.

15 And you need to get down to some of the farmers
16 that have been out in that country and have looked at those
17 problems and know how to solve them. You haven't addressed
18 those people.

19 I see my light's getting short here.

20 Sonoma Creek is an area that needs to be
21 improved. I'm talking about improving the fish. Sonoma
22 Creek is full of sediment.

23 When I was a kid, the steelhead came up the
24 creek, and a lot of the fishermen fished off the banks of
25 Sonoma Creek. Today, there isn't any steelhead there.

1 comes at a time when our growing population will need more
2 water to sustain itself.

3 CALFED must make a strong, specific commitment
4 to enhance water supplies and their reliability for the
5 people of California. CALFED fails to provide for our
6 farms' futures.

7 I, for one, am not a fan of imported produce
8 from other countries when I know it can be produced safer
9 in the state of California.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

12 Norma Bartolomei, Aletta Hollister, Gerald
13 Beeson.

14 MS. BARTOLOMEI: I'm Norma Bartolomei
15 from Mendocino County, and I'm a member of the Mendocino
16 County Farm Bureau.

17 Who comes first, the fish or the farmers? Who
18 comes first, Southern California or Northern California?
19 Who comes first, agriculture or cities? We know the
20 answers to these questions.

21 Who will feed the hungry when the farms are
22 gone? Who knows this answer?

23 Thank you.

24 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Bartolomei.
25 Aletta Hollister, Gerald Beeson,

Page 21

1 Domenic Casinalli.
 2 MS. HOLLISTER: I'm Aletta Hollister, and
 3 I'm also a member of the Mendocino County Farm Bureau
 4 board, and I am a tree farmer.
 5 And this idea of taking water from people for
 6 the fish and taking land out of food production has to come
 7 to a stop, because we have a growing population.
 8 And one of the main things that has gone on --
 9 and even Fish and Game has acknowledged this -- the seals
 10 and sea lions eat up the fish before they can come up from
 11 the ocean. And we have -- just last week, in the Santa
 12 Rosa Press Democrat, on the front page, was a large article
 13 on the problem with the seals and sea lions.
 14 The head of Steinhart Aquarium, about
 15 eight years ago, came out with a statement that said that,
 16 if we did not stop the decline in the number of sharks,
 17 that there would be no predators to eat up the seals and
 18 sea lions, that ultimately, they could completely decimate
 19 the androgynous [sic] fish population. And this is
 20 happening. And nothing is being done about it.
 21 Originally, the seals were controlled by the
 22 sharks, but they are not, because there's not enough
 23 sharks. And the fishermen -- and no one is allowed to kill
 24 the seals and sea lions. And Fish and Game, and this, is
 25 not doing anything about it, either.

Page 22

1 Thank you.
 2 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Hollister.
 3 Gerald Beeson, Domenic Casinalli, Andy Camozzi.
 4 MR. BEESON: Gerald Beeson, cattleman,
 5 Potter Valley, Mendocino County; member of the board of
 6 directors of Mendocino County Farm Bureau; president of
 7 Mendocino County Cattlemen's Association.
 8 We're recipients of Russian River water, Eel
 9 River water. By the solution map, it looks to me like
 10 someday down the line, you might tap into the water, these
 11 coastal waters.
 12 And I feel that we're recipients of this water
 13 now, and it amounts to a taking, if you do take that water,
 14 without a benefit to us. And I just would like to voice my
 15 objection to that whole plan.
 16 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Beeson.
 17 Domenic Casinalli, Andy Camozzi, John Bucher.
 18 MR. CASINALLI: Good evening. My name is
 19 Domenic Casinalli, and I'm a dairyman and grape grower in
 20 Sonoma County.
 21 The outline that CALFED proposes as a solution
 22 area is generally alarming. It includes the entire North
 23 Coast, Central Coast, South Coast, and the watershed of
 24 Southern California's export area. It includes many areas
 25 that have no direct relationship to the Bay-Delta.

Page 23

1 This attempt to broaden Cal-Farm's [sic] reach
 2 beyond its basic mission undermines the credibility of the
 3 entire program. CALFED relies on taking water away from
 4 people through transfers, conservation, and idling of
 5 productive farmland.
 6 Instead of subtracting from one group for use
 7 to provide for another, we can and should add to the water
 8 supply to accommodate all California water needs.
 9 Remember, CALFED was created not only to
 10 provide for fish and wildlife but to provide a reliable
 11 water supply for all people in California and for all
 12 needs.
 13 Thank you.
 14 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.
 15 Andy Camozzi, John Bucher, Gary Sack.
 16 MR. CAMOZZI: Good evening. My name is
 17 Andy Camozzi; I'm a dairy farmer here in Sonoma County, and
 18 I'm first vice president of Sonoma County Farm Bureau.
 19 CALFED's plan maintains a single-minded focus
 20 of government regulators on restoring fish and wildlife
 21 habitat, no matter what the cost to people.
 22 In place of a plan to provide reliable,
 23 adequate water supplies for California's environment and
 24 its urban and agricultural users, CALFED proposes a future
 25 of conservation, reallocation, and deprivation.

Page 24

1 CALFED relies on taking water away from people
 2 to transfer, conservation, and idling of some of the most
 3 productive farmland in the United States.
 4 Instead of subtracting from one group to use
 5 for another, we can and should -- we can and should --
 6 excuse me here -- we can and should add to our water supply
 7 to accommodate all of California's water needs.
 8 With the population of people in California
 9 continually growing, we need more storage and conservation
 10 to meet the needs of California. CALFED agencies say they
 11 plan to investigate new water storage, but their latest
 12 document shows their commitment to new water storage is
 13 extremely shallow.
 14 Thank you.
 15 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir.
 16 John Bucher, Gary Sack, Richard Mounts.
 17 MR. BUCHER: Good evening. My name is
 18 John Bucher, and I'm a farmer here in Sonoma County.
 19 CALFED faced a test this spring, and flunked,
 20 when the water supplies were jeopardized in the San Joaquin
 21 and Santa Clara Valleys after five straight wet years. It
 22 proved that the needs of smelt and other fish were more
 23 important than the needs of people, especially farmers.
 24 CALFED must enhance the water supplies to
 25 ensure that we have enough water for both fish and people,

Page 25

Page 27

1 in wet years and in dry years.

2 Another concern in agriculture is that
3 farmlands in certain parts of California face severe
4 drainage problems. CALFED makes no accommodation for this.
5 Drainage is essential to maintain irrigative farming, and
6 CALFED must address drainage problems.

7 We need a balanced approach, not one that
8 primarily deals with massive land and water acquisition by
9 state and federal agencies as a solution.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Bucher.

12 Gary Sack, Richard Mounts, Rick Olufs.

13 MR. SACK: Good evening. My name is Gary
14 Sack. I am a field representative with the California Farm
15 Bureau. I serve 15 Northern California counties in my work
16 with the Farm Bureau.

17 The farmers I serve are highly concerned about
18 the CALFED proposal. The concerns are simply two major
19 ones: There is a lack of serious discussion on surface
20 storage facilities; and number two, there is too much land
21 being targeted to come out of production.

22 Conservation works. Farmers understand this,
23 and they have led the way in conserving water. According
24 to the California Department of Water Resources, farmers
25 use less water today than 30 years ago, and they produce 67

1 uses 43 percent and urban, 11 percent.

2 Farmers in California produce an abundant
3 source of healthy food under strict regulations. The
4 government says we should be eating more fruits and
5 vegetables. Maintaining California's fresh fruit and
6 vegetable production should be a high priority of CALFED.

7 And you have heard from many family farmers, in
8 your travels up and down the state in this series of
9 hearings, and I sincerely hope you have listened to their
10 concerns. They are saying, over and over again, "More
11 water storage facilities are needed, less land taken out of
12 agricultural production."

13 For the sake of farmers, the environment, and
14 consumers of healthy, affordable foods, please get serious
15 about increasing the water storage for California in a
16 meaningful way and keeping the land in agriculture.

17 Thank you.

18 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Sack.

19 Richard Mounts, Rick Olufs, Kathy Reese.

20 MR. MOUNTS: Good evening; my name is
21 Richard Mounts, and I'm proud to say that I'm a farmer.

22 Farmers, industries, and urban dwellers will
23 continue improving efficiency of water use. But improved
24 efficiency cannot offset the huge increase in demand driven
25 by California's rapidly-increasing population. We must add

Page 26

Page 28

1 more crops in tonnage. Yet, at recent hearings, we have
2 heard people criticize farmers for not doing more to
3 conserve water and using more drip irrigation.

4 It is important to understand that all crops do
5 not lend themselves to drip irrigation. Overhead
6 sprinklers are needed in grapes for frost protection, and
7 alfalfa cannot be drip-irrigated.

8 This is not to say that we cannot make more
9 strides in conserving water -- we are -- but conservation
10 alone will not make up for the state's increasing
11 population. While adding 15 million people in the next
12 20 years, we need more than conservation. We need more
13 surface water.

14 Agriculture provides important wildlife
15 habitat. 75 percent of the wildlife habitat in California
16 exists on privately-owned land. Now, that's amazing when
17 you consider that half the land is owned by the government.

18 You have heard that agriculture uses 85 percent
19 of the state's water, at some of these hearings. I want to
20 correct that statement. That's untrue. Let me correct the
21 record with figures provided by the State Department of
22 Water Resources.

23 Of the renewable water supply in the state,
24 most is used for environmental purposes. 46 percent of the
25 water supply is dedicated to the environment; agriculture

1 to the total water supply to meet the needs of our people.
2 This means additional storage.

3 The document relies on taking water away from
4 people through transfers, conservation, and idling
5 productive land, yet there is no mention of mitigation in
6 the document for the loss of this farmland.

7 Instead of subtracting from one group or use to
8 provide for another, we should add to the water supply to
9 accommodate all of California's water needs.

10 California's so-called commitment to new water
11 storage is minimal, at best. The CALFED document indicates
12 people should expect less water most of the time. Instead,
13 CALFED must ensure there's enough water available to meet
14 all people's needs.

15 CALFED should aim for a higher vision of the
16 future. Its current plans are based wholly on
17 conservation, reallocation, and deprivation. Remember the
18 farmers, farmworkers, and people living in the city and
19 customers.

20 Thank you very much.

21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Mounts.

22 Rick Olufs, Kathy Reese, John Bidia.

23 MR. OLUFS: Good evening. My name is
24 Richard Olufs; I'm a cattle grower and hay grower from
25 Windsor and president of the Sonoma County Farm Bureau.

Page 29

Page 31

1 CALFED must return to its basic mission:

2 Coordinating a plan to ensure reliable, high-quality water
3 for California's people while addressing the Bay-Delta
4 environmental problems.

5 The shocking size of CALFED's proposed solution
6 area and the duplication of existing efforts show
7 dramatically how far CALFED is overreaching. At the same
8 time, the agency has produced an amazingly long,
9 complicated document which still manages to omit many key
10 details.

11 The new CALFED plan calls for conservation of a
12 half a million acres. Farmers prefer a voluntary habitat
13 restoration program, but some of the CALFED's proposals
14 will be as voluntary as paying taxes. Farmers who perceive
15 the end of their livelihood through overregulation may
16 enter some of these supposedly voluntary programs out of
17 desperation.

18 CALFED instead should promote a true
19 incentive-based approach that allows for farmers and the
20 environment to thrive. CALFED must not undermine the use
21 of the productive open space.

22 Thank you.

23 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Olufs.

24 Kathy Reese, John Bidia, Luci Mendoza.

25 MS. REESE: Good evening; my name is

1 hear our concerns.

2 Farmers are well aware of the importance of
3 conserving water and have been doing so for decades. We
4 are producing 67 more crops with less water than we used
5 30 years ago. We are doing our part.

6 We would like to see more importance placed on
7 the development of water storage. We cannot wait for seven
8 years; we must be ready for the next drought.

9 We are also concerned that the plan does not
10 give equal weight to the needs of the people and our future
11 population growth. We want to see more balance between
12 people and fish in the plan.

13 We are extremely concerned that you would want
14 to take half a million acres of farmland out of production.
15 How are these crops going to be replaced?

16 Thank you.

17 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Bidia.

18 Luci Mendoza, Sally Pozzi, Jim Mendoza.

19 Luci Mendoza?

20 Sally Pozzi.

21 MS. POZZI: Pozzi.

22 MR. BODOVITZ: Pozzi; I'm sorry.

23 Jim Mendoza, then Becky Sheehan.

24 MS. POZZI: My name is Sally Pozzi. My
25 husband and I are sheep and cattle ranchers on the North

Page 30

Page 32

1 Kathy Reese, and I am a farmer and rancher here in Sonoma
2 County.

3 Remember the people. Millions of people will
4 be affected by CALFED's decisions, yet the program focuses
5 on fish and wildlife habitat.

6 Many of the actions designed to help fish will
7 hurt people. Actions that take farmland out of production
8 will affect farmers, farm workers, truck drivers, cannery
9 workers, warehouse workers, people who operate small
10 businesses throughout Northern California, and consumers
11 who benefit from healthy, locally-produced food supply.

12 Farmers depend on land and water rights.
13 CALFED must strengthen the reliability of water rights and
14 minimize the loss of productive farmland. California
15 farmland is a natural resource of global significance.

16 Remember, CALFED was created not only to
17 provide for fish and wildlife but to provide reliable water
18 for the people.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Reese.

21 John Bidia, Luci Mendoza, Sally Pozzi, or --
22 P-O-Z-Z-I.

23 MR. BIDIA: Good evening. My name's John
24 Bidia; I'm a fourth-generation farmer here in Sonoma
25 County. Thank you for holding these hearings so you may

1 Coast of Marin County. We also have a hay business which
2 supplies local dairies. I appreciate the opportunity to
3 comment on the process on which CALFED based its Delta
4 program --

5 MR. BODOVITZ: Mrs. Pozzi, could you get
6 a little closer to the microphone?

7 MS. POZZI: Both our ranching and our hay
8 businesses are dependent on the hay produced in the Central
9 Valley. Over 70 percent of the \$66 million worth of
10 agricultural products produced in Marin County are
11 dependent on the hay and grains produced on the hundreds of
12 thousands of acres targeted to be permanently retired as
13 part of the solution that CALFED has proposed for the water
14 problems of our state.

15 While Marin County is a relatively small
16 agricultural county, the agriculture here provides a
17 significant buffer from Bay Area urban sprawl, adds
18 thousands of acres of habitat for currently coexisting and
19 oftentimes codependent wildlife, while creating an
20 irreplaceable portion of the unique personality of the Bay
21 Area.

22 The adverse impacts of removing significant
23 amounts of agricultural land from production in the Central
24 Valley on local agriculture should be a major concern to
25 local residents.

Page 33

Page 35

Through a chain reaction, following those productive agricultural lands in the Central Valley impacts much more than just the immediate area. It jeopardizes hundreds of ranching and dairying families in Marin County alone.

The water supply, or lack thereof, for our current and ever-increasing population has been ignored in the proposed solutions.

The need to develop adequate water for current and future needs were significant elements of the basic problems that were to be solved by CALFED. Removal of agricultural land from production is not a solution to the problems that were to be solved.

Balance is lacking from the solution. Anything short of a balanced resolution that increases water supply for corresponding increased needs will be a failure for the agricultural community and will adversely affect all Californians.

Thank you.

MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

Jim Mendoza? Jim Mendoza, Rocky -- or, I'm sorry -- Becky Sheehan, looks like Jack Martin.

I'm sorry; I'm at the mercy of the handwriting on the cards.

I assume it's Becky?

Page 34

MS. POZZI: Yes, it's Becky; thank you.

My name is Becky Sheehan, and I'm a lifetime resident of Sonoma County.

I'm here today because I am very concerned about the impact the CALFED plan will have on agriculture here in Sonoma County and in the Bay Region in general.

The reason why Sonoma County's such a wonderful place to live is because of the agricultural resources.

Agriculture is what supports the tremendous tourism here industry in the county. People come to see the wineries; they come because of the beautiful grapes and the dairies and the rangelands out toward the coast.

Not to mention the fact that agriculture supports a tremendous wealth of fresh fruits and vegetables that are locally grown and provided to all Californians throughout the summer months and throughout the year; not to mention the fact that agriculture in California feeds the nation and the world.

Agriculture needs to be protected. The reason why I believe the CALFED program will so adversely affect agriculture is because the plan projects to control, either through land acquisitions or through other control, about 900,000 acres of farmland -- mostly farmland -- throughout the state of California, with approximately, according to some estimates, 120,000 acres being right here in the

Bay Region.

CALFED isn't considering the fact that agriculture's already under tremendous pressure. The urban sprawl and population boom that's happened here, even in my lifetime, has been tremendous. Not to mention the fact that there are other government programs outside of CALFED proposing similar agricultural land acquisition programs.

The impact upon agriculture is going to be tremendous. And it's not as if the farmers and ranchers can just go somewhere else. According to the CALFED maps, the planned area of CALFED is basically the entire state of California.

Not to mention the fact that there is a deficit of land that is large enough to actually farm. And if the CALFED plan goes forward, there may not be enough water to even farm that land, as they propose to take additional water out of available resources.

When we had the last drought -- when was it, the '80s? -- there were ranchers in Petaluma who had to truck in water, because it just wasn't available. And I'm very concerned what's going to happen the next time we have a drought in California.

As such, I really, strongly urge CALFED to focus on cooperative programs with farmers and ranchers. There is a solution, but the current plan isn't it.

Page 36

Thank you.

MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Sheehan.

Jack Martin, Western Outdoor News -- I hope I'm reading the first name right -- Paul Landier, Tom Gamble.

MR. MARTIN: My name is Jack Martin, Western Outdoor News field reporter.

First of all, we've been put in an adversarial position against the farmers. There's sufficient water available to supply the San Joaquin and the Central Valleys, but we do not have the water to export to Southern California. That's my first position.

The second one, I have information on your technical team that meets in Sacramento weekly, and a question I have is, Why is an employee of the Los Angeles Municipal Water District a member of that technical team? That's like putting the fox in the chicken coop.

The next concern that I have is, the Delta restoration is being driven from two agencies. Federal and State Natural Resources are driving this process. And it's going to cost us a lot of money to fix these mistakes.

Thank you.

MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Martin.

Paul Landier, Tom Gamble, Jonathan McClelland.

MR. LANDIER: I'm Paul Landier, a concerned citizen and conservationist from

Page 37

Page 39

1 Fairfield, California.

2 My comment is, we, the public, our problem is
3 agricultural, urban users, environmentalists are
4 continually at each other's throats. Thus, united we do
5 not stand; thus, divided we fall, and CALFED goes their own
6 merry way.

7 Thank you.

8 MR. BODOVITZ: Tom Gamble, Jonathan
9 McClelland, Rhonda Wallace.

10 MR. GAMBLE: Tom Gamble, Napa County Farm
11 Bureau.

12 People need water. The ecosystem needs water.
13 Agriculture needs water, a lot of it. Even when used most
14 efficiently, we need a lot of water to grow the food
15 everyone in this room nourished themselves with today.

16 Others have pointed out specific problems with
17 this plan. Let's now look into the future of this
18 generation and the succeeding generation and see what
19 impacts this plan will have on us and our children, our
20 generation.

21 Farmers lose their land, and the price paid for
22 it under eminent domain is nowhere near what would be
23 needed to replace not only the land but the sweat equity
24 put into the land.

25 From providing food to an entire nation and the

1 greatness unless it can economically feed itself.

2 To conclude, agriculture needs water, the
3 ecosystem needs water, people need water. The only real
4 variable is people. People can move. Social policy is
5 crafted all the time that influences where people live.

6 Because equitable burden is not being shared
7 with urban users, the enduring effect of the current CALFED
8 proposal is to encourage even more population growth in
9 California. Is that really what we want? Is the legacy of
10 CALFED to be inadvertent yet ultimate environmental and
11 economic destruction?

12 "Equitable use of water" does not mean equal;
13 it means fair. An alliance needs to be formed between
14 environmentalists and stewards of the land, the farmers.

15 It is time for the burdens of water
16 conservation to be placed on the municipalities and the
17 powerful urban water districts, whose actions are, in great
18 part, the cause of this dilemma, and whose policies subtly
19 control the direction of this state.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Gamble.
22 Jonathan McClelland, Rhonda Wallace, Harry
23 Hartig.

24 MR. MCCLELLAND: I'm John McClelland; I'm
25 a nurseryman here in Santa Rosa.

Page 38

Page 40

1 world, farmworkers thrown out of work from the Sonoma
2 Valley to the Central Valley are reduced to sweeping the
3 floors of Silicon Valley.

4 Small, ag-based towns founder. To stay afloat,
5 they encourage development. Subdivisions are built, urban
6 sprawl continues -- more farmland lost.

7 There is no more water to transfer. Ground
8 water is tapped for urban use. The remaining farmers lose
9 even this resource and struggle to stay in business. The
10 farmers' crisis escalates again. The environmental crisis
11 worsens.

12 The next generation. Explosive population
13 growth in California has continued. Even more water has
14 been diverted to the population. There is no more water to
15 divert to the bay; in fact, extractions are again
16 increasing.

17 Food prices climb. The remaining farmers start
18 making money because production has plummeted and
19 population has skyrocketed. Percentage of income that's
20 spent on food has shot up. Mothers can't afford all the
21 milk their children need.

22 A social crisis brews. Political opportunists
23 step in and regulate food prices. Farmers yet again bear
24 the brunt, because they are not allowed to profit from
25 their labors. And ultimately, a nation cannot maintain

1 CALFED's goals are admirable: restored
2 fisheries and riparian corridors, while supplying
3 development and agriculture with the water it needs.
4 However, the devil is in the details.

5 The portion of the plan to divert more surface
6 water, increase the size of some dams, and create surface
7 offstream storage are borrowed ideas from yesterday's
8 failed technology.

9 Dams, in the process of storing water, also
10 collect the aggregates that are necessary for healthy
11 fisheries. This, in turn, lessens the dam's capacity for
12 storing water and generally makes the dam unproductive long
13 before economic benefits have equaled the cost of
14 construction -- not even taking into account the
15 degradation of other economic opportunities: sport and
16 commercial fishing, recreational opportunities, and a
17 healthy riparian environment.

18 If, instead of surface water, we concentrate on
19 wisely using the water currently developed and recharging
20 our aquifers, we may be able to sustain a quality of life.

21 There is an operable system already in place
22 called the California Irrigation Management Information
23 System, which uses a computer-generated forecast of the
24 right amount of water necessary for optimum crop
25 production. This program averages using 13 percent less

Page 41

Page 43

1 water while increasing crop yields by an average of
2 8 percent. High-value crops save closer to 20 percent.

3 The cost of this program for the 3 percent of
4 California's farmland that uses it is \$850,000 annually,
5 while it saves 100,000 acre-feet of water. The value of
6 increased yields is approximately \$30 million.

7 If all the farmland in California used this
8 system, we could save 3 million acre-feet without any
9 changes in crops. If more land was converted to high-value
10 crops, we would save even more. This system has also been
11 used successfully by municipalities throughout the state.

12 Aquifer depletion is created by two distinctly
13 different phenomena: overpumping, which can be lessened by
14 conservation both by agriculture and by development, and
15 accelerated runoff, which is due to careless development,
16 poor agriculture practices, and clear-cut or
17 heavy-selection logging. All of these causes can and
18 should be addressed before we develop greater capacity for
19 consumption.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. McClelland.

22 Rhonda Wallace, Harry Hartig, William Pisenti.

23 MS. WALLACE: My name is Rhonda Wallace,
24 and I am the executive director of the California North
25 Coast Grape Growers' Association. We represent over 350

Page 42

1 grape growers and members in six North Coast counties. I
2 am here tonight to express the importance of water for
3 agriculture.

4 Here in the North Coast, the number-one crop is
5 vineyards. Our vineyards are dependent on a constant,
6 reliable supply of water. It concerns us to hear that the
7 fish and the environment are more important than the
8 people.

9 While grapes are not a staple of life, they are
10 to the health of our economy. Increased costs of water
11 could cause a chain reaction in farms and business.

12 We urge you to reconsider this plan and hold up
13 your promise of coordinating a plan to assure reliable,
14 high-quality water for California's people while addressing
15 Bay-Delta environmental problems.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Wallace.

18 Harry Hartig, William Pisenti, Linda Curry.

19 MR. HARTIG: Could I pass my time to Bill
20 Bissell [phonetic]?

21 MR. BODOVITZ: No, sir --

22 MR. HARTIG: I can't pass?

23 MR. BODOVITZ: No, sir. I'm sorry. He
24 signed up later.

25 MR. HARTIG: Okay.

1 My name's Harry Hartig.

2 I'm concerned about the reclaimed water, why
3 you don't use it, if it's so good to drink, when I saw that
4 person drink a glass on TV one day -- all you have to do is
5 open the valves; it'll flow downhill like anything else.
6 It's nature. It doesn't belong to anybody.

7 What you could do is put a pumping system up at
8 the head of the valley and let the farmers use it just like
9 you do the fire hydrants.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Hartig.

12 William Pisenti, Linda Curry, Ernestine Smith.

13 MR. PISENTI: Bill Pisenti, Santa Rosa,
14 California. I'm here to represent the California State
15 Grange, which could not be in attendance.

16 I am a defunct family farmer at the present
17 time, due to rules and regulations of government. I never
18 received a subsidy. Cattle, sheep, and hogs were never
19 subsidized. If they were, I never knew about it; wouldn't
20 take it to begin with.

21 But we have to think that we have to earn our
22 money, and to earn our money, why, we have to do it on our
23 own. And I'm proud of the fact that we paid for our farm
24 on our own.

25 Grange has a long history of water projects. I

Page 44

1 know this because, as a member for 66 years, I remember, as
2 a kid, they were supporting starting in with Boulder Dam
3 and the Colorado River, and right on down the line.

4 Today, we would still support the building of
5 dams, which, to some people, is poison now. You can't
6 build a dam because you got to leave the water running its
7 natural course. Hogwash.

8 Water -- we've got to save it. There's
9 22 million acre-feet of water going out into the ocean in
10 Northern California, and we should be saving that water.
11 We should be using it for our own use.

12 There is no shortage of water. We have a
13 shortage of brains someplace in government that won't allow
14 these things to be built anymore.

15 I'm up for criticism, I know, and I'll be glad
16 to talk to anybody in the environmental movement. I'd like
17 to know who they are. I'd like to know who they represent.

18 Everything that comes up here, it's habitat,
19 wildlife, everything that's detrimental to the farmers,
20 they are for. And then they have the gall to come out here
21 and say, "We're for the farmers." And yet, just the minute
22 the farmer sprays or starts his tractor up at 3:00 o'clock
23 in the morning to do some of his work, why, they're the
24 first ones to squawk and holler.

25 Now, recreation. The government is

Page 45

Page 47

1 confiscating land all over this country. The government,
2 with nearly a \$6 trillion debt, can't afford to own any
3 land at all. It ought to be all turned back to the private
4 people and let the private people run the land. And if
5 they want to -- my time's up?

6 MR. BODOVITZ: Your time's up. You're
7 doing great, but the three minutes is up.

8 MR. PISENTI: Last comment: I hope that
9 we can start abolishing some of these bureaucracies of the
10 federal and state government.

11 Thank you.

12 MR. BODOVITZ: Linda Curry, Ernestine
13 Smith, Ned Orrett or Ovrett -- I'm sorry; I can't make that
14 out.

15 Ms. Curry.

16 MS. CURRY: My name is Linda Curry, and
17 I'm representing Madrone Audubon Society --

18 MR. BODOVITZ: Would you get a little
19 closer to the microphone, please?

20 MS. Curry: Linda Curry, Madrone Audubon
21 Society.

22 First of all, if this is going to be an
23 affordable solution for the Bay-Delta, we must insist that
24 it's not at the expense of the environment.

25 There should be no new construction of

1 in the United States, it's a consistent gauge throughout
2 the entire United States. And why is it that way? Because
3 when the railroads were first constructed in this country,
4 by Englishmen, that's the way they built railroads in
5 England.

6 When you went back to ask the Englishmen why
7 did they build the railroads that way, it's because the
8 wagon carts were that size before they had railroads. Why
9 were the wagon carts that size? Because the roads that
10 were constructed by the Romans were that size, to fit a
11 chariot with two horses' asses.

12 I'm asking you, as a fifth-generation
13 Californian -- I have a grandson that I would like to eat
14 salmon in this generation -- I don't want to look at the
15 horse's ass anymore. I want new solutions that consider
16 future generations and that consider the environment on an
17 equal footing with economic and ag interests.

18 MR. BODOVITZ: Ernestine Smith, Ned
19 Orrett/Ovrett, Diane Pauli.

20 Ernestine Smith?

21 MS. SMITH: I have a hard time
22 understanding you. I didn't hear my name at all. I'm
23 sorry.

24 MR. BODOVITZ: If that is you, you're on
25 now.

Page 46

Page 48

1 reservoirs or offstream storage until the current system is
2 more fully integrated in its operation and conservation
3 measures have been adopted by all the user populations.

4 If it's going to be an equitable solution, then
5 the less densely-populated parts of the state should not be
6 bullied into providing water to the Southern California
7 interests.

8 The water transfers should not offer discounted
9 water at its taxpayer-subsidized rate. If the ag interests
10 are going to sell their water, it should be sold at the
11 market rate, and those fees should be returned to the
12 taxpayers. It should not go into the pockets of the
13 farmers.

14 If it's going to be an implementable system,
15 there must be a full inventory of the existing structures
16 on the Bay-Delta system; and if it's going to be
17 implementable, there can be no consideration of a
18 resurrection of the Dos Rios project, where North Coast
19 water is taken off the North Coast. Already, 75 percent of
20 the Trinity River is diverted to the Central Valley, and
21 that's too much already.

22 Finally, if it's going to be a durable
23 solution -- "a durable solution" reminds me of an instance
24 that relates to railroads.

25 When you look at the track gauge for railroads

1 MS. SMITH: I'm concerned about you
2 calling it "water storage." Does that mean dams? I should
3 have asked that after the last meeting.

4 But at any rate, if it's dams, I know that the
5 American River has -- they've been wanting to dam that for
6 a long time. And the dams that are in right now have done
7 damage to the fisheries; we've lost a lot of salmon and
8 steelhead and such because of dams, and I don't think we
9 need any more.

10 I'd like to know, first of all -- secondly --
11 at any rate, I commend you for doing what you want to do to
12 restore the environment. We all share this planet
13 together, and there should be an opportunity to take care
14 of all of us.

15 I wanted to know if anything has ever been
16 thought about catching the water from the roofs of all the
17 houses. In Australia, they use this all the time;
18 pang [phonetic] water, they call it.

19 And I don't know why we can't make a
20 requirement for people, if they have yards -- new
21 developments, that is; you can't expect that from people
22 who are already here.

23 But water from roofs cause floods. I live on
24 Santa Rosa Creek. I've seen it in flood. And so,
25 something ought to be done towards catching the water,

Page 49

Page 51

1 making cisterns. I know in eastern Oregon, I visited a
2 ranch, and there were cisterns out there that they caught
3 the water when it rained, and they used it a lot for their
4 own use.

5 So anyway, I know you're on the right track. I
6 was born and raised on a ranch; I know what farming is
7 about. I think we can all share the water and make this a
8 better world.

9 But we'd better do something about the influx
10 of so many people. When you run out of water, what do you
11 do? You tell people, "You can't come"? Maybe we need to.

12 Thank you.

13 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Smith.

14 Ned Orrett, Diane Pauli, John Rosenblum, and
15 then we'll take a short break.

16 MR. ORRETT: My name is Ned Orrett,
17 O-R-R-E-T-T. I apologize about the spelling.

18 MR. BODOVITZ: It's all right.

19 MR. ORRETT: So thank you for coming here
20 and giving me a chance to talk about this mammoth
21 undertaking.

22 I'm a civil engineer. I was born in
23 California. My grandfather told me about what California
24 used to be like in his day. I've been working in the water
25 area for 25 years or so.

Page 50

1 This has been a really interesting meeting;
2 I've really enjoyed hearing the conversations. But one
3 thing that surprises me is that I haven't heard much
4 acknowledgment about the fact that there is a resource
5 constraint that we're talking about and how we're going to
6 solve it, because we are all in this together. We've got
7 to solve it together.

8 My impressions on reading through your
9 information is that, first, we've got a long way to go to
10 find out how to bring our human behavior into balance with
11 the natural systems that we live in, because part of it --
12 the constraints that we are beginning to face are more than
13 just water; it's every natural resource that flows through
14 our hands and/or bodies.

15 The other thing is that I am impressed with
16 some of the tools you're providing, that we can probably
17 begin to work with.

18 Let me jump to specifics, what I happen to know
19 about. I am kind of a bookish person, as Mitch Mulas might
20 say.

21 I work in the urban environment, in Petaluma, a
22 tributary to the San Francisco Bay. What we have found
23 there is, looking at this massive resource constraint
24 problem, "What can we do; how much water can we do without
25 and still sustain our economy; how can we go beyond these

1 urban water conservation BMPs; how can we maximize that
2 resource," as it were.

3 So with some financial help from the City of
4 Petaluma and the Sonoma County Water Agency, we're
5 exploring that. And we're looking at industrial processed
6 water. Our aim is to kind of set as the minimum 50-percent
7 reductions.

8 What we've found is, in the cities, we can set
9 up public-private partnerships to really get into this.
10 Looking to avoid the cost of water supply, wastewater
11 infrastructure, and eventually, water recycling, because
12 that can be avoided, as well.

13 The private benefits, of course, extend to
14 energy and chemicals not used. Those turn out to be about
15 20 times more valuable than the water and wastewater
16 savings.

17 So when we presented this to our city, the
18 council immediately recognized that what we're talking
19 about is an economic development program, not water
20 conservation.

21 So we see ways to really leverage some resource
22 savings and efficiencies, to begin to help do our little
23 share, and to begin adding to the elements of solution that
24 at least we know how to provide.

25 And I'd be happy to provide details with

Page 52

1 written comments. And there's the red light. Thank you.
2 Thank you.

3 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Orrett.
4 Diane Pauli, John Rosenblum.

5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Diane's not here.

6 MR. BODOVITZ: Okay; John Rosenblum.

7 MR. ROSENBLUM: I'm John Rosenblum; I'm
8 an engineer specializing in industrial water efficiency and
9 wastewater reduction. And I will provide detailed, written
10 comments on the commercial-industrial and institutional
11 element in CALFED's program, which I think can be hugely
12 improved.

13 I've worked with Ned Orrett here in the North
14 Bay, and I've worked in the South Bay with the
15 semiconductor industry and with the City of San Jose.

16 But really what I want to do in my oral
17 comments is to try and create a bridge, maybe, with the
18 farmers who are concerned.

19 When I started my work on industrial
20 efficiency, industry didn't want to know about it; local
21 governments didn't really want to know about it;
22 environmentalists wanted it. No one knew how to go about
23 dealing with it. Everyone told everyone else that they
24 couldn't do what they wanted to do.

25 Eventually, by sitting down together and

Page 53

1 looking at the details -- and when I say "details," we went
2 into the individual processes within an industrial plant,
3 semiconductor plant; we looked at the specifics of what was
4 happening within a local municipality, local area.

5 And when we started to look at the details, we
6 found that there were huge reductions in water use that did
7 not affect the product, the quality of the product, did not
8 affect the profitability of the operation.

9 So what I'm trying to say to the farmers is,
10 once the farmers start to look at how they can maintain
11 profitability, they'll recognize that water is only a side
12 issue. The real issue is how to maintain their farm, how
13 to maintain it profitably.

14 They will find that water efficiency will
15 identify huge savings, maybe in chemicals, pesticides,
16 fertilizers, in energy used for pumping. And from that,
17 it's possible to see how to conserve.

18 And that's all I wanted to say today.

19 Thank you.

20 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Rosenblum.

21 At all of the hearings, we're both tape
22 recording all of the testimony and having it transcribed by
23 a court reporter.

24 And as you can imagine, this is a fairly
25 intense operation for the court reporter, so about this

Page 54

1 time every evening, we try to give our poor reporters a
2 chance to get some feeling back in their fingers. So we'll
3 resume at 8:25 sharp.

4 The first speakers, when we come back, will be
5 Keith Kaulum and Chris -- I'm sorry; I'm going to try --
6 Debrabriele [phonetic], I guess, from the North Marin Water
7 District.

8 (Recess taken, 8:16 p.m. to 8:28 p.m.)

9 MR. BODOVITZ: Could everybody please
10 take your seats again, and we're ready to resume.

11 Okay. The first speakers will be Keith Kaulum,
12 Chris DeGabriele -- I'm sorry; the handwriting makes it
13 hard to read -- Caitlin Cornwall.

14 Mr. Kaulum.

15 MR. KAULUM: Good evening. I'm Keith
16 Kaulum; I'm an active member of the Redwood Chapter of the
17 Sierra Club. Our chapter extends from the Oregon border,
18 on the north, down to San Francisco Bay, on the south, and
19 borders all the way up and down the coast.

20 When I look at the map of the California water
21 project with the rivers and the dams indicated, I really
22 have -- I'm really amazed that a single salmon has
23 survived. You can see the whole area is almost -- the
24 watershed area is virtually all dammed off.

25 I recently was very disturbed to find out that

Page 55

1 the Trinity River, which is actually north -- a little bit
2 northwest of the Shasta, has actually been -- water from
3 that river has been diverted into the Central Valley, which
4 I wasn't aware of before, and that only one fork of the
5 flow of that river now goes into the Pacific Directory, up
6 near Crescent City.

7 I used to backpack up there, and believe me
8 that really is a real shame to have that happen. There is
9 some possibility, now, that that water would be redirected
10 down the river, but, apparently, it depends on the CALFED
11 planning to make that happen.

12 I'm pleased to see that the CALFED is proposing
13 to address ecosystem restoration, water quality, water use
14 efficiency, and watershed management. It's time that
15 somebody give the fisheries and the natural environment a
16 little equal time. I don't think many of the people that
17 use the water have been too concerned about that.

18 What I'm happy to see -- what I'm not happy to
19 see in the plan is a surface storage -- i.e., dams or
20 onstream -- offstream structures. The way I read the
21 reports, the offstream structures are almost as bad as
22 dams, because they basically cut off creeks and streams
23 that are -- have valuable habitat.

24 The other thing I'm concerned about is
25 conveyances. These are canals, and the way I read the

Page 56

1 plan, you're proposing to deepen them and widen them, in
2 many cases, through the Delta.

3 From my point of view, the additional water
4 should not -- I'm sorry. In my view, no additional water
5 should be stored at the expense of fisheries and the
6 natural habitat.

7 We need to live with the water we now have
8 available and manage this huge watershed to serve
9 everybody, not just the agricultural industry and the urban
10 areas. This means that we need no new dams -- no new
11 dams -- or offstream containment. We need no channel
12 enlargement through the Delta, no Peripheral Canal --
13 repeat, no Peripheral Canal --

14 MR. BODOVITZ: The time's up, Mr. Kaulum;
15 I'm sorry.

16 MR. KAULUM: And finally --

17 MR. BODOVITZ: I'm sorry --

18 MR. KAULUM: -- we need real urban and
19 agricultural conservation.

20 MR. BODOVITZ: -- your time's up. Thank
21 you.

22 Chris DeGabriele -- I'm sorry, sir -- North
23 Marin Water District; Caitlin Cornwall, Bill Bissell.

24 MR. DEGABRIELE: My name is Chris
25 DeGabriele; I'm the manager of the North Marin Water

Page 57

1 District, in Novato, California.

2 We serve about 55,000 people in northern Marin
3 County, principally Novato, and also have a service area
4 that extends out to west Marin County. We're not within
5 the defined problem area, but we are within the defined
6 solution area.

7 And your problem area is vast. You have an
8 extraordinary list of issues that you're dealing with. I'm
9 not here to offer any criticism or critique of that; I'm
10 here to offer support for solutions, if we can help.

11 The district, along with other northern Marin
12 County and southern Sonoma County agencies, has recently
13 formed a North Bay Watershed Association, focusing on the
14 northern San Pablo Bay watershed.

15 We would hope that there might be some
16 opportunities for watershed restoration that could help the
17 ecosystem of San Pablo Bay, the species, principally Coho
18 and steelhead.

19 The district also has, in the past, and
20 continues to be a leader in water conservation. Novato
21 Sanitary District has an award-winning recycled water
22 facility, as does our neighbor to the south, Marin
23 Municipal Water District. And we would hope that those
24 areas of conservation and recycled water can also be
25 promoted even further.

Page 58

1 So, with that, I just wanted to support your
2 process. I believe it is an extraordinary process and one
3 that all of California should support. And if we can be a
4 part of that, we welcome that opportunity.

5 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, sir. Thank you
6 for coming tonight.

7 Caitlin Cornwall, Bill Bissell, David Salm.

8 MS. CORNWALL: My name's Caitlin
9 Cornwall; I'm a biologist at the Sonoma Ecology Center.
10 We're a nonprofit, community-based watershed organization
11 in Sonoma.

12 We received CALFED funding last year for
13 watershed management work as part of the Watershed-Based
14 Conservancy. We've also been involved, in the last year,
15 in the Watershed Work Group, basically creating the
16 watershed common program of CALFED from the ground up, with
17 a lot of stakeholders from around the state.

18 I've got four comments: First, CALFED should
19 be looking at the least expensive, least harmful ways to
20 solve water supply problems, and these lie in the area of
21 conservation.

22 There's an immense amount of water that's being
23 produced by conservation on the part of urban water users
24 and agricultural water users.

25 Urban water users in Southern California and,

Page 59

1 very likely, urban water users in the San Francisco Bay
2 Area have already demonstrated their willingness to
3 conserve water and to contribute to habitat restoration and
4 watershed management in the larger CALFED Bay-Delta
5 watershed, if given the chance. And that chance should be
6 taken up.

7 So, for that reason, the solution scope of
8 CALFED should be expanded to all users of water from the
9 Bay-Delta watershed, not just suppliers of it. So that
10 would include the Trinity, that would include Southern
11 California.

12 Second, one of the solution principles is that
13 there be no redirected impacts. And I think this principle
14 is not yet being upheld fully by CALFED and in the ways
15 that the common programs are working together.

16 There need to be stronger linkages between the
17 common programs to ensure that, for example, what water
18 transfer does is not degrading, say, ecosystem properties
19 in the same watershed. So actions by CALFED in one
20 location should not diminish the likelihood of CALFED goals
21 in another location.

22 As far as I've seen, the watershed management
23 program is the only common program of CALFED that is
24 explicitly looking to link -- to look holistically at the
25 consequences of CALFED's actions.

Page 60

1 The watershed program has taken upon itself not
2 just to look at actions within the individual watersheds
3 but also the consequences of actions on the whole CALFED
4 Bay-Delta watershed. And therefore, I think funding for
5 the watershed program should kept at relatively high
6 levels.

7 It's also the only program that's addressing
8 education of the huge public in California. Every
9 landowner and stakeholder in California can be part of the
10 solution of CALFED, if they are educated.

11 Finally, there should be high levels of funding
12 for work in the Bay Area. The Bay Area forms a bottleneck;
13 all enacted species that go to the Central Valley have to
14 go through the Bay Area --

15 MR. BODOVITZ: Your time's gone; I'm
16 sorry.

17 MS. CORNWALL: Thank you.

18 MR. BODOVITZ: Bill Bissell?

19 David Salm, Keith Fraser, Sam Dolcini.
20 David Salm?

21 MR. SALM: My name is David Salm; I'm a
22 resident of Sonoma County. I'm going to ask you to bear
23 with me while I go through these notes. My handwriting is
24 abysmal.

25 This state must invest aggressively in the

Page 61

Page 63

1 least expensive solutions, especially during the first
2 stage of the program. Emphasis should be placed on water
3 conservation and efficiency, pollution prevention, and
4 drinking water treatment.

5 I would ask that CALFED not consider new or
6 expanded dams, canals, or reservoirs until after the first
7 stage, when alternative solutions have been given a real
8 chance to work.

9 We taxpayers should not subsidize the options
10 which are generally the most expensive and the most
11 environmentally damaging. The interests that would benefit
12 from new or expanded dams, canals, or reservoirs should pay
13 for them in full and not rely upon taxpayer subsidies to
14 pick up the tab.

15 CALFED should assist communities to implement,
16 and not just research, advanced drinking-water treatment
17 technologies, technologies which would improve
18 drinking-water quality.

19 Conservation must be implemented. Currently,
20 cities such as Sacramento and Fresno do not require
21 metering of water and volume-based water consumption. By
22 simply measuring and charging for water by volume greatly
23 reduces waste. Installing water meters in the city of
24 Sacramento alone would save as much water as would be
25 produced by 550-foot-high Auburn Dam on the American River.

1 of our bay and Delta, someone who realizes that it's a
2 tough uphill fight for what is best for the bay and Delta,
3 someone who realizes that we do not have the resources or
4 the financial backing that agribusiness has at their
5 disposal.

6 I'm speaking for hundreds of our customers and
7 friends who are tired of seeing the demise of our estuary
8 since water export from the Delta began, between 40 and 50
9 years ago. I'm tired of seeing agreements made in our
10 congress which are acceptable to the environmental
11 community, only to see those agreements trashed, sometimes
12 after less than a year.

13 The CALFED environmental report fails to
14 specify if enough water will be made available to restore
15 the estuary to the level at which it should be. It sounds
16 like another nail in the coffin for the once-great
17 Bay-Delta estuary and for the many species of aquatic life
18 that depend on proper flows for their survival.

19 What a shame. At the rate we're going, the
20 ultimate demise of the Bay-Delta estuary will serve only as
21 a testimonial to man's incredible ability to screw up a
22 good thing. We can only hope that, for once, the almighty
23 dollar won't be the determiner that decides the fate of our
24 Bay-Delta system.

25 Thank you for hearing me.

Page 62

Page 64

1 Surprisingly, in spite of the perceptions of
2 many, Southern California leads our state in conservation
3 and efficient water use. Today, Southern California uses
4 the same amount of water as it did in 1984 -- remarkable,
5 in view of their population increase of one million people
6 during that time.

7 Before pouring more water down the drain, we
8 need to implement urban water conservation on a statewide
9 basis. We need to offer incentives for water recycling,
10 incentives for reducing use of water in landscaping, and
11 for efficient home fixtures.

12 Conservation is the least expensive solution.
13 It does not harm the environment, and it reduces the burden
14 to all taxpayers.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank, you Mr. Salm.

17 Keith Fraser, Sam Dolcini, Gary Furness.

18 MR. FRASER: My name is Keith Fraser.

19 I'm the founding president of the United Anglers of
20 California; I am the co-owner of the Loch Lomond Bait Shop
21 in San Rafael, on the shores of San Pablo Bay; I am a
22 recreational fisherman and an individual who, even at my
23 advanced age, still enjoys water skiing and swimming in the
24 bay.

25 I am someone who really cares about the future

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Fraser.

2 Sam Dolcini, Gary Furness, John Ford.

3 MR. DOLCINI: Good evening; my name is
4 Sam Dolcini. I thank you for the opportunity to make
5 comments here and compliment you on your patience and
6 stamina.

7 I'm a fifth-generation food production
8 specialist from the Marin County area; serve on the board
9 of directors of the Marin County Farm Bureau; and past
10 state chair of the Young Farmers and Ranchers state
11 committee, which is a group of younger people, ages 18 to
12 35, from all over the state of California, willing and
13 committed to take on the responsibility of continuing to
14 produce the cheapest, safest, most abundant food supply in
15 the world.

16 There's one very important element that we must
17 have -- water -- to do that. As chairman of that
18 organization, I had the interesting opportunity to get a
19 full, statewide perspective.

20 And consider California, the Golden State that
21 may now appear to be slightly tarnished. For we used to
22 have the number-one schools in the nation, and now we
23 don't. We had a highway system to brag on, and now we're
24 second to last for highway expenditures. And our former
25 aerospace industry in Southern California has flown the

Page 65

1 coop. Without storage, additional storage, we can add
2 agriculture to California's list of former number ones.
3 Remember, when we look at the allocation of
4 water, and remember the fact that farmers don't really use
5 water. They take seed, soil, sunlight, add the water, and
6 produce a product -- the product that works its way through
7 our system, through harvesting, trucking, packing,
8 production, export, or used domestically, at the grocery
9 store. And it's the consumers, either here in the United
10 States or around the world, that are the end users of the
11 water.

12 And so, it's for those reasons that I ask you
13 to please take a long, hard look at continuing to add
14 storage, for continuing to produce our own food is very
15 important.

16 In the 1970s, we, as a nation, realized how
17 dangerous it is to be dependent on foreigners when we saw
18 the oil from the Middle East cut off. At that time,
19 President Carter came on national television and suggested
20 that if we all put on a sweater and turned our thermostats
21 down 5 degrees, we could be part of a solution.

22 If we become dependent on a foreign food supply
23 and it dries up, unfortunately, that sweater stew will not
24 help to feed an American family.

25 Thank you very much.

Page 66

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Dolcini.

2 Gary Furness, John Ford, Carre Brown.

3 MR. FURNESS: Thank you. My name's Gary
4 Furness, and I live in Santa Rosa, and I think I represent
5 only myself.

6 At this point -- I came to this somewhat
7 skeptical, and I'm afraid, with some of the information
8 I've gotten, I've only become more skeptical, specifically
9 with respect to fisheries restoration.

10 The National Marine Fisheries Service has a
11 horrible record. When they identify a type of salmonid
12 which is endangered or threatened, they list it; there goes
13 the fishing, both commercial and, to some extent, private
14 fishermen, like myself, sport fishermen.

15 In terms of restoring those runs, the track
16 record is not nearly as good. Just the restriction of
17 being able to enjoy both commercial or sport.

18 My other skepticism has to do with I'm
19 afraid -- and I understand you have a very difficult job --
20 but I'm afraid that, in terms of trying to salvage what we
21 have in Northern California, other watersheds, that the
22 easy things will be done.

23 Specifically, the easy things would be to
24 mollify the large population centers to the southern part,
25 the very large corporate farms and their sponsors. And

Page 67

1 what I'm worried will not receive fair shake are folks like
2 myself, sports fishermen; commercial fishermen; and farms,
3 which I think, by and large, are represented here, in
4 Northern California.

5 So what I'm asking is to please consider to do
6 the very difficult job of saying no to the large users of
7 the water, who also have the large bucks, but not
8 necessarily those of us that live in an area that has a
9 fortunate amount of rain and wish to maintain our ability
10 to have small farms, if they want to pursue the commercial
11 fishing for salmon, and folks like myself who wish to go
12 out on the weekends and occasionally catch a salmon.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

15 John Ford, Carre Brown, Martin Pozzi.

16 MR. FORD: Yes. My name's John Ford, and
17 I live in Mendocino County. I'm a cattle rancher, and we
18 also have operations in Humboldt County.

19 To just re-address, when I asked the question
20 in the question-and-answer deal earlier, I just have a real
21 concern as to the size of your solution area.

22 If you look at the main resources that we have
23 in that area, it's land, water, and few people. And I
24 guess my main concern is that I think that where we have
25 the few people, my concern is that we're going to lose

Page 68

1 our water.

2 My grandfather died when I was 16 years old,
3 but he told me, he said, "Remember this --" I don't know, I
4 was probably 11, 12 years old, but he said, "You'll live to
5 see the day when water will compete with the price of oil."

6 He also said, "He who controls the water
7 controls the land." And I do not trust any regulatory
8 agency coming in and telling me what to do with my water.

9 I think CALFED -- I think you're on the right
10 track, but I think there needs to be more public input,
11 more talking to the landowners, and not so much decisions
12 just based on a regulatory basis.

13 I think you do need to look at more storage,
14 but first of all, I think you need to look at putting some
15 kind of curbs on urbanization.

16 And just think for a minute what that's done to
17 how the water -- when it falls out of the sky, it no longer
18 percolates into the ground. There's just been too much
19 laying of asphalt and too many rooftops. So that water
20 just goes off into the ocean.

21 And I guess my last question would be -- or
22 statement would be -- I would like to know how a resource
23 owner in the solution area would be compensated for loss of
24 land or water.

25 Thank you.

Page 69

Page 71

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Ford.
 2 Carre Brown, Martin Pozzi, Larry Fahn.
 3 MS. BROWN: My name is Carre Brown. My
 4 husband and are cattle ranchers; we run cattle in Lake
 5 Mendocino and Sonoma County.
 6 I really appreciate your coming here to hold a
 7 hearing close to my home. What I don't appreciate -- and
 8 I'm talking a little about what the former speaker said and
 9 also Bill Pauli, president of California Farm Bureau -- I
 10 did not know I was part of your CALFED until I found a map.
 11 And this map shows where I live and where I run my
 12 operation, our cattle operation, in your solution area.
 13 The gentlemen that moderated the questions
 14 couldn't answer them, so I don't know if these are graphic
 15 areas. But I think you owe us an explanation, after you go
 16 through these hearings, why you have different maps, what
 17 you mean by a "solution area."
 18 I also, with my tax dollar that's going to go
 19 in California, paying for the solutions, I don't appreciate
 20 the fact, either, that the CALFED document is not
 21 addressing water storage. I'd like to turn this in to you
 22 so you can see (indicating).
 23 But I think the people of the North Coast and
 24 other areas in the solution area deserve to know why
 25 they're in it, what are the reasons. We need to have it

1 manage and develop this 100-percent-renewable resource
 2 properly. This means a realistic solution to the water
 3 shortage: developing additional water supplies for the
 4 ever-increasing needs of our expanding population.
 5 Thank you.
 6 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank, you Mr. Pozzi.
 7 Larry Fahn, Paul Jensen, Patricia Gallant.
 8 MR. FAHN: Good evening. My name is
 9 Larry Fahn.
 10 And first, a correction: My card has indicated
 11 I was speaking on behalf of the Sierra Club, and although I
 12 am a member of the national board of directors of the
 13 Sierra Club and have been a local activist for 25 years,
 14 there are some very able representatives for the local
 15 Redwood Chapter here, and I am particularly not speaking
 16 for the Sierra Club.
 17 Also, you will be getting some extensive
 18 comments from our state organization which will be based on
 19 a collaboration with our professional staff, as well as
 20 leaders from throughout California representing the
 21 150,000 members of the club.
 22 I speak as a 23-year resident of the North Bay
 23 who grew up, before that, in Sacramento.
 24 Another brief comment about the farmers: I
 25 love farmers. I am not a farmer, but my family has farmed

Page 70

Page 72

1 addressed. We have not taken part in your CALFED
 2 hearings -- I guess they've been going on since '95 -- but
 3 we deserve an answer.
 4 Thank you.
 5 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Brown.
 6 Martin Pozzi, Larry Fahn, Paul Jensen.
 7 MR. POZZI: Yes. My name is Martin
 8 Pozzi. I raise sheep and cattle in Marin County.
 9 Farmers and ranchers first developed the water
 10 supplies throughout our state. Now they are seeing their
 11 water and land being taken for other uses and production
 12 of food moved from the most efficient,
 13 environmentally-sensitive farmers in the world to foreign
 14 countries with no or very little environmental laws.
 15 CALFED's mission statement, quote, "Solutions
 16 will focus on solving problems in all areas. Improvements
 17 for some problems will not be made without corresponding
 18 improvements for other problem areas," end quote.
 19 I want to be sure that my children will have
 20 affordable, high-quality food, produced on California farms
 21 and ranches. Most importantly, I want to ensure that my
 22 children will be the fifth generation to produce sheep and
 23 cattle on our family ranch in Marin.
 24 There is enough water within our state to
 25 service all of the competing needs equally. We need to

1 in the Sacramento Valley for 70 years.
 2 But I am concerned about the growing
 3 antigovernment rhetoric and pro rhetoric which seems to be
 4 dominating at least the first hour so of each one of these
 5 hearings by a well-orchestrated campaign from the Farm
 6 Bureau.
 7 And I would suggest that perhaps a more
 8 equitable way to handle the speakers would be to shuffle
 9 them all up and allow people from all different interests,
 10 because a lot of times, there's media, and the first hour,
 11 they're out of here, and they hear only one side.
 12 We do need to try conservation first. You
 13 know, we have 1,400 major dams in California and
 14 14,000,000 acre-feet of water storage already. Those are
 15 very staggering numbers.
 16 With a little luck and some good legal work,
 17 enforcement of the Endangered Species Act, maybe we'll get
 18 rid of the deficit in the next ten years, in terms of dams.
 19 Some of the other speakers have mentioned how
 20 effective we can be in conservation efforts, and there's so
 21 much more that can be done.
 22 I would like to applaud your efforts to restore
 23 water quality. I would suggest that much more can be done
 24 and needs to be done on the prevention of pollution at the
 25 source, the source of pesticides and animal wastes. I

Page 73

Page 75

1 would urge that CALFED really focus on eliminating dioxin
2 as a high priority in its toxic reduction efforts.

3 We have gone through a lot of droughts around
4 here. Since I moved to the North Bay, we've had two major
5 droughts. We've had to do navy showers, 50-gallons-per-day
6 limits on people in their homes; and yet, I have family --
7 most of my family, still, in Sacramento, doesn't even have
8 water meters. To me, that's appalling.

9 I'm told that in Sacramento and Fresno and
10 other areas, they don't even meter the water, so people who
11 are wasting it have no idea. And they're not paying for
12 the amount of water that they use.

13 Since the Mono Lake decision, Southern
14 California has metered most of its communities, and there
15 have been incredible improvements in water use and water
16 conservation. The population there has grown by several
17 million, yet, in the past 15 years, the overall water use
18 from the allocation has not grown.

19 So even though millions more are coming, if
20 they come, we can do so much more in water conservation.

21 The point is, before we start pouring more
22 concrete, we need to increase our conservation efforts.
23 And building new dams is not the answer. With more
24 endangered fish runs, it is the opposite of the answer.

25 Thank you.

1 be about 10.1 million acre-feet per year.

2 So CALFED notes that the amount of agricultural
3 land in California is unlikely to increase in the next
4 20 years and will most likely decline, due to urbanization
5 and retirement. Even so, CALFED declines to estimate any
6 reduction in agricultural water use by 2020 whatsoever.

7 The bottom line, according to CALFED's own
8 numbers, is that we can expect a maximum increase in demand
9 of 2.4 million acre-feet by 2020 and a minimum potential
10 water savings of 7.5 million acre-feet per year.

11 This means, from CALFED's very conservative
12 estimates, that we could potentially conserve three times
13 more water than would be needed by the projected increases
14 in population.

15 Given this, it appears obvious to me that new
16 surface storage or conveyances is not necessary and is not
17 appropriate for the CALFED plan until all conservation
18 measures practical are fully implemented.

19 It appears to me that new surface storage is
20 not necessary if conservation measures are implemented.
21 Why, then, would CALFED propose new surface storage?
22 Perhaps a clue is offered on page E 5-16 of the Executive
23 Summary, in which there is reference to developing storage
24 for environmental needs.

25 Now, please forgive my perception, but the idea

Page 74

Page 76

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you; the time's
2 gone.

3 Paul Jensen, Patricia Gallant, Mike Mortensson.

4 MR. JENSEN: Hello. My name is Paul
5 Jensen; I'm a member of the Sonoma group of the Sierra
6 Club.

7 And I wish to tell CALFED that the Sierra Club
8 and I believe that we need to divert less water from the
9 environment, not more, and that new surface storage is not
10 necessary at this time, that CALFED should not pursue that
11 option at this point.

12 I have read the CALFED documents extensively.
13 From the table on page 1-7 of the CALFED Water Use
14 Efficiency Program plan, CALFED indicates that total
15 potential for the reduction of water for applications for
16 agricultural and rural uses is 7 1/2 million acre-feet.

17 According to CALFED's numbers, there are
18 presently 30.6 million people within the CALFED domain who
19 require, on average, 224 gallons of water per capita, per
20 day. This results in a current demand of 7.7 million
21 acre-feet per year.

22 According to CALFED, in 2020, there will be
23 44.4 million people within CALFED's domain, with an average
24 per capita water consumption of 230 gallons per day. This
25 would then mean that the urban water demand in 2020 would

1 of developing surface storage for the good of the
2 environment itself is oxymoronic. What CALFED is proposing
3 is to create new surface storage to mitigate the impacts
4 that previous surface storage and water diversions have
5 already created.

6 It appears to me that the obvious is once again
7 being denied --

8 MR. BODOVITZ: Mr. Jensen, the time is
9 up.

10 MR. JENSEN: Thank you, sir.

11 MR. BODOVITZ: I suggest that if you have
12 an extra copy of that, the reporter would benefit by
13 receiving it so she can quote you most accurately.

14 MR. JENSEN: Certainly.

15 MR. BODOVITZ: Patricia Gallant, Mike
16 Mortensson, Bob Raab.

17 MS. GALLANT: Good evening. My name's
18 Patricia Gallant, and I'm a board member of the Napa County
19 Farm Bureau.

20 There's three groups of actors in this story:
21 the environmentalists, the farmers, and the citizens of
22 California; but it seems it is the farmers that are being
23 asked to sacrifice the most. There needs to be a balance
24 in expectation toward the three groups in finding a
25 solution to the water-use problem.

Page 77

Page 79

1 Much of California is classified as a desert,
2 and yet a person would not guess this by driving through
3 most towns, cities, and down many urban streets.

4 California's a desirable place to live for many
5 reasons, but as with other choices in life, there are
6 accountabilities and responsibilities that go with the
7 choice to live here. I don't believe that many of the
8 urban and the developmental water users fully understand
9 these responsibilities and accountabilities.

10 Not all of the land of California is farmable.
11 It is a limited resource. Any discussion about removing
12 the farmland from production should be weighted equally
13 with land use for development and land use for the
14 environment.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Gallant.

17 Mike Mortensson, Bob Raab, Kathy Lowrey.

18 MR. MORTENSSON: I'm Mike Mortensson, the
19 executive director of the California Groundwater
20 Association, commonly known as CGA.

21 For over 50 years, CGA has represented the
22 state's groundwater professionals -- drilling and pumphouse
23 sectors, geologists, hydrologists, and other technical
24 experts -- as well as manufacturers and suppliers for the
25 industry.

1 projects while protecting or enhancing the water quality of
2 existing aquifer supplies, and not lose sight of the fact
3 that individual private wells are a viable and sustainable
4 water supply and, in many cases, a better and more
5 economical water supply than public long-life water
6 systems.

7 The California Groundwater Association is a
8 cosponsor of the California Water Awareness campaign, which
9 is considering, for its 2000 educational theme, "Water:
10 Bringing California a Golden Future." We hope, in the
11 final CALFED outcome, we'll do just that for all the
12 stakeholders.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Mortensson.

15 Bob Raab, Kathy Lowrey, Priscilla Bull.

16 MR. RAAB: My name is Bob Raab, and I'm
17 speaking for Friends of the Estuary.

18 I just have one point to make, and that is that
19 when CALFED was organized, in 1995, it was organized with
20 what I thought was the premise that of the three major
21 stakeholders that were convening, two of them were whole
22 and one of them was in trouble.

23 The farmers were okay, the urbans were okay,
24 but the environment was in bad shape; and that's why CALFED
25 was organized, to see what could be done to mitigate the

Page 78

Page 80

1 These are the folks that are responsible for
2 providing water that has met about 25 to 40 percent of the
3 state's water needs. Groundwater provides even more of
4 California's water during drought years.

5 The state's groundwater resources are vast,
6 estimated to be about 850 million acre-feet, or about
7 21 times more than all the surface water combined. And
8 that's located in 450 basins, most of which are in good
9 shape.

10 About 250 million acre-feet is considered
11 economically usable -- still a tremendous amount of water
12 that's a renewable resource as aquifers are recharged from
13 rainfall or artificial methods.

14 CGA supports the wise use of groundwater and
15 development of additional groundwater storage capacity.
16 CALFED recognizes the need for groundwater storage and has
17 begun work on integrated storage investigation.

18 The CALFED preferred alternative provides a
19 list of activities, but more is needed to reach project
20 levels for finite review and adjustments to be made to
21 begin implementation.

22 As groundwater projects move forward, CALFED
23 must be cognizant of the rights of overlying users, to
24 ensure that third-party impacts are considered and
25 mitigated in water transfers, and encourage recharge

1 major problems that existed in the Delta, in the bays, and
2 upstream, in the rivers.

3 And there's been a strange transformation in
4 the past four years. It's gotten to the point where we
5 seem to be talking more about how we can solve the problems
6 of the farmers and next, urbans, and last, our
7 environmental problems.

8 Missing from the environmental impact report is
9 what I think is a basic issue, and that is baseline flows.

10 There's considerable support in the EIR for
11 building up to 12 more dams, for increasing diversions; but
12 nowhere do I find any information that says, "This much
13 water has to be kept in this river, and that much water has
14 to be kept in the Delta, and a certain amount of water has
15 to be guaranteed for the bays."

16 So how does this square with CALFED's -- one of
17 CALFED's six principles, which is, "There will be no
18 redirected impacts," meaning, "no negative impacts"?

19 But it looks to me like there's going to be a
20 substantial amount of the water made available through
21 export and diversion, with no consideration of what the
22 impacts will be and what the requirements are for the
23 rivers. And as the Interior Secretary, Bruce Babbitt, said
24 recently, "There must be baseline flows."

25 So I suppose this story's going to be continued

Page 81

1 when we get to the State Water Resources Control Board,
2 after the plan -- the decisions are made. And at that
3 point, maybe we'll start to deal with this key problem.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Raab.

6 Kathy Lowrey, Priscilla Bull, Susan Stompe.

7 MS. LOWREY: Hello. I'm Kathy Lowrey;
8 I'm president of Marin Conservation League.

9 Marin Conservation League is a 65-year-old
10 organization. Our mission is to preserve, protect, and
11 enhance our natural resources.

12 We believe that it is critical to the health of
13 our bay that sufficient water be provided to ensure the
14 health of the bay and the hundreds of species that depend
15 on our bay list for survival.

16 Before any decision is made about exporting or
17 diverting water, it is essential that we first know what
18 amount of water is needed, year round, to assure that
19 health. Baseline flows have not been established, and this
20 must be our first priority.

21 In addition, we believe that it is essential
22 that there be a firm enforcement of existing laws: the
23 Endangered Species Act, the Central Valley Project
24 Improvement Act, and the Clean Water Act.

25 Thank you.

Page 82

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Lowrey.

2 Priscilla Bull, Susan Stompe, Ann Thomas.

3 MS. BULL: I'm Priscilla Bull, a
4 resident of Marin County, and I can shorten the time a bit
5 by endorsing wholeheartedly the previous two statements.

6 Briefly, the enforcement of existing federal
7 and state laws -- the Endangered Species Act, the Clean
8 Water Act, and the Central Valley Improvement Act -- we
9 haven't seen enough evidence in the CALFED documents that
10 those acts were a primary part of the focus.

11 I totally oppose any new dams. You know, I
12 can't imagine that it could be justified, but the documents
13 now certainly do not justify it, especially with all the
14 evidence we have of how conservation and reclamation can be
15 the most effective way of producing new water supplies.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Bull.

18 Susan Stompe, Ann Thomas, Barbara Salzman.

19 MS. STOMPE: Good evening. I'm Susan
20 Stompe, and while I served on the Novato city council, I
21 represented Marin on one of the early planning committees
22 for the Bay-Delta.

23 I also helped draft the League of California
24 Cities' water policy plan, which was not as environmentally
25 sensitive as I would have liked, but we did develop a good

Page 83

1 dialogue with cities from around the state.

2 And by the time that process was finished, some
3 of the council members from Southern California were
4 actually willing to accept some responsibility for
5 sustainability within their communities.

6 There's two issues I'd like to emphasize: One,
7 we must require statewide conservation of water, reuse and
8 recycling of water, before any structural facilities are
9 pursued or any additional diversions are considered. Bay
10 and Delta flows must be increased.

11 Second, fisheries must be restored and the
12 Endangered Species Act enforced. As a wife, mother, and
13 grandmother of some avid fishermen, I'm very aware that
14 eating any of the San Francisco Bay fish is hazardous to
15 your health. So you don't eat them. But I see, around the
16 bay, many people depending on catching fish to feed their
17 families.

18 The water quality must be improved. People
19 should not be endangering their children and families. And
20 the answer is not to limit consumption. Better flows and
21 prevention, pollution prevention, will improve water
22 quality.

23 The CALFED plan should include dioxin as a
24 contaminant of concern and should develop a program to
25 eliminate dioxin from the Bay-Delta.

Page 84

1 The Endangered Species Act must be upheld and
2 enforced. We cannot look upon endangered fish as an
3 either/or issue with agriculture or urban water uses. We
4 have to learn to live without continuing to deteriorate
5 their habitat, because their habitat is also part of ours.

6 We have a responsibility to uphold
7 environmental standards that will enable us to pass to
8 future generations a Bay-Delta that is better than the
9 troubled system that this project is charged to improve.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Stompe.

12 Ann Thomas, Barbara Salzman, Willis Evans.

13 MS. THOMAS: Hi. I'm Ann Thomas,
14 representing Marin Baylands Advocates.

15 Marin Baylands Advocates was formed in 1994
16 with the goal of acquisition and permanent protection of
17 the several thousand acres of baylands that remain
18 undeveloped in Marin County.

19 This campaign to save baylands has enjoyed wide
20 popular support as Marin residents are really becoming
21 aware of the importance of the bay and the estuary, and the
22 Advocates are currently negotiating toward acquisition of
23 several sites in the central bay.

24 I'll keep my comments brief, and I support a
25 lot that has just been said; but firstly, we believe that

1 ample and abundant water needs to be provided to restore
2 the estuary and improve the health of the wildlife in our
3 baylands.

4 More than 500 species thrive in these baylands,
5 and we ask that there be no decision on water exports until
6 it has been established how much water is needed to ensure
7 the health of the bay. This baseline has not been
8 established, and it should be a priority.

9 Second, Marin County has seven waterways
10 feeding into the bay which have been identified by the EPA
11 this year as impaired, most of which is due to dioxin
12 contamination.

13 Use of dioxins and other toxins is a growing
14 problem as development fills in along the streambanks in
15 our watershed. We encourage CALFED to include programs to
16 eliminate toxins at their source and improve the quality of
17 the water entering the bay.

18 Third, we oppose the Peripheral Canal, or the
19 Son of Peripheral Canal, under any name that it's called,
20 because this would radically increase water diversion from
21 the bay and further degrade water quality for fish and
22 other wildlife dependent on the bay.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Thomas.
25 Barbara Salzman, Willis Evans, Marin County

1 Supervisor Steve Kinsey.

2 MS. SALZMAN: My name's Barbara Salzman.
3 I understand I've been referred to earlier this evening. I
4 actually am not -- well, apparently, the person who
5 referred to me finds me quite threatening, needs to call me
6 names, but I'm really just an average citizen speaking on
7 behalf of the Marin Audubon Society.

8 I've read most of the documents of the EIS, and
9 I'd like to say that what's really troubling is, within my
10 lifetime, this estuary has collapsed, basically.

11 And I'd like to agree with the previous
12 speakers that much of what is proposed in the CALFED
13 document is to redirect the impacts to the resource.

14 And although there are some beneficial
15 components -- for example, the funding for ecosystem
16 restoration -- actually, we were fortunate enough to
17 receive a grant from CALFED and will be restoring some
18 wetlands along the Petaluma River, and we expect that that
19 and similar projects will go a long way to protect the fish
20 and to improve the estuary and improve the fish species.

21 However, not much more is coming to the bay.
22 And so, we'd like to see that component increased, more
23 habitat restoration funds. The funding seems to be largely
24 concentrated -- not that they don't deserve it, but -- in
25 the Central Valley. And we need to have more coming to

1 the bay.

2 But beyond that, I think what's of most concern
3 is that -- the focus is on restoring the pattern of
4 freshwater flows, and that's fine, but there's next to
5 nothing in these documents that I could find about
6 restoring the quantities of water. There isn't even a
7 recommendation that I have found yet to study how much
8 water really is needed by the fish species.

9 And so, we would really urge that that be added
10 to the EIS, in addition to looking at other ways to provide
11 water for the estuary besides transfers. We'd like to even
12 suggest that you look at changing, perhaps, state water law
13 to ensure that the water gets to the fish and that we don't
14 have a total collapse of this estuary and the fish species
15 that depend on it.

16 While, certainly, recycling and conservation
17 efforts, there must be assurance that those saved waters
18 will be used for the resources and not just go elsewhere,
19 as others have expressed concern about.

20 There is increasing emphasis on watershed
21 planning. Well, the watershed planning document doesn't
22 really require any watershed plan to benefit the estuary.
23 There's no requirement that there be goals or objectives in
24 the watershed plan that protect the estuary and ensure its
25 rehabilitation.

1 So, in conclusion, we'd like to urge you to
2 look at this document again and to improve the plan so that
3 it really does benefit the estuary and not direct all of
4 the impacts onto those resources.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Ms. Salzman.
7 Willis Evans, Supervisor Kinsey, Grant Davis.

8 MR. EVANS: Gentlemen and ladies, my name
9 is Willis Evans. I have had -- I'm a registered fisheries
10 biologist-ecologist with over 50 years of experience,
11 mainly here in California.

12 After World War II, I worked on the San Joaquin
13 River for the State Department of Fish and Game, on salmon
14 restoration. Later, I represented the U.S. Forest Service
15 on the Trinity River project.

16 I suggest that you examine and watch closely
17 what's going on in the Columbia River Development Project,
18 which has recently demonstrated that anadromous fish runs
19 cannot be sustained by the use of fish hatcheries as we
20 know them.

21 This same premise holds true in the CALFED
22 project. And evidence is available -- and I reiterate that
23 the fish hatcheries will not really solve the problem.
24 Perpetuation of our public-trust fish resources will have
25 to be accomplished by providing suitable habitat in the

Page 89

1 Central Valley.

2 It is necessary to define the needs for fish
3 life and providing water for these needs. Remember that
4 these needs, although being essential for fish life, are
5 not a consumptive use.

6 And I reiterate that you will find the evidence
7 quite outstanding that our fish resources cannot be
8 sustained through release of fishes from fish hatcheries.
9 They just don't work. I have had direct experience in
10 operating several state fish hatcheries here in California.

11 It is recommended that you terminate the use of
12 these fish hatcheries as a solution and install -- and
13 concentrate instead on the natural flows and suitable
14 habitat that are required for these public-trust resources.

15 A suitable recovery plan will eventually, I
16 hope, be prepared by the National Marine Fisheries Service
17 and the State Department of Fish and Game. This is the
18 only major proposal before you that will eventually take
19 care of those public-trust resources.

20 Thank you very much.

21 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Evans.

22 Supervisor Kinsey. Sorry we made you wait.

23 SUPERVISOR KINSEY: No, that's quite all
24 right. You've all been quite patient this evening, and I
25 appreciate your willingness to take this opportunity around

Page 90

1 the state so that the diverse communities can each speak.

2 Water really is one of our most precious
3 natural resources and, certainly, it is the lifeblood of
4 both our environment and the economy of California.

5 As a county with its eastern boundary along the
6 shores of San Pablo and San Francisco Bay, we will be
7 directly affected by the decisions that CALFED makes as it
8 moves forward.

9 As a county that is also home to the dairy
10 ranches that provide nearly a quarter of the Bay Area's
11 dairy supply, we also are very sensitive to the importance
12 of balancing the needs of agriculture in any solution that
13 CALFED ultimately comes to.

14 The real job of CALFED is to find balance for a
15 limited and finite resource that is coveted by so many
16 interests around the state.

17 And in looking at the history of water in
18 California, we know that the fish and the environment have
19 not been more important than people. If they had been, we
20 would not have seen the reduction and diversion of over
21 half of the historic flows of water through the San
22 Francisco Bay; we would not have seen the contamination of
23 the groundwater in large portions of the Central Valley.

24 As such, as CALFED moves toward a conclusion of
25 this planning stage, we in Marin County wish to identify

Page 91

1 three important elements that we want to see, to ensure
2 that the bay is not left out of the Bay-Delta solution.

3 First, we feel very strongly that there needs
4 to be a science-based standard that does establish minimum
5 flows into the San Francisco Bay. Adequate flows will
6 benefit the entire estuary and are an important part of the
7 total ecosystem restoration effort.

8 Secondly, equitable water conservation
9 practices must be required and enforced -- enforced, as
10 well as required -- for all users in California. Until
11 conservation practices and demand management have been
12 implemented and monitored, we are concerned about the
13 construction of new storage facilities.

14 Finally, with those funds that are allocated to
15 the environment, we feel strongly that there needs to be a
16 system of allocation that provides a fair share of funding
17 for Bay Area environmental restoration efforts.

18 Significant efforts for environmental
19 restoration have occurred through many portions of the
20 state of California. There has been a limited amount of
21 funding within the bay and the Bay Area itself, and we
22 think that it's an important element that must be equitably
23 treated.

24 While I'm expressing these elements of an
25 equitable CALFED plan on behalf of Marin County, we are

Page 92

1 clear that many of our neighbors around the bay share these
2 concerns, water agencies, cities, and counties alike. And
3 we look forward to the time when you will move this effort
4 forward and would like these thoughts considered.

5 Thank you.

6 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Supervisor,
7 very much.

8 Grant Davis, Ed Mainland, Jack Schoop.

9 MR. DAVIS: Good evening. I know it's
10 getting late. My name is Grant Davis; I'm the executive
11 director of a group called The Bay Institute that has
12 devoted significant scientific and policy staff toward the
13 hopeful successful outcome of CALFED in this process.

14 And I want to commend each of you for sticking
15 it out tonight, up and down what is now the last public
16 hearing in this phase.

17 Mr. Bodovitz, you've done an exceptional job up
18 and down in this last period, and I know these go late, so
19 I'll try and be brief. And I definitely plan on having
20 formal written comments by my staff submitted by the
21 deadline on the 23rd.

22 I do want to comment upon a couple of key
23 ingredients from the beginning, and that being that CALFED
24 has adopted our request for a scientific review panel for
25 the ecosystem restoration plan -- I think that was very

Page 93

1 significant -- with disinterested, outside parties that are
2 not involved in the day-to-day process, to guide the
3 ecosystem restoration program plan. And I think that was a
4 true sign of success.

5 Secondly, I think -- we're delighted to see
6 that the environmental water account approach is being
7 looked at seriously. But the caveat there is that it
8 cannot be a silver bullet.

9 We don't want to see that supplant current
10 minimum standards for the bay, at this point, but it could
11 be one tool in the toolbox that should be fully explored,
12 and we're looking forward to working with you on the
13 successful outcome of that.

14 This North Delta Improvement Facility, in all
15 honesty, when you looked at the December release of this
16 draft, earlier, we had a diversion of about 2,000 CFS. And
17 somehow or another, with this latest draft, it's up to
18 4,000.

19 And I think that's going in the wrong
20 direction. It's not supportable. I think the
21 environmental community will have a real problem with that.
22 And I would suggest that you look at that whole idea.

23 What's even more troubling is that somehow, in
24 this latest draft, we've actually linked water quality to
25 the building of that facility. And even more troubling

Page 94

1 than that is our own CALFED staff, the technical team, has
2 suggested that these water quality standards cannot even be
3 met. So, by linking those two, you inadvertently go ahead
4 and give the green light.

5 And you've heard a lot of comments tonight
6 about the use of water treatment as a viable option and
7 increased water conservation, recycling, and reclamation.
8 You've heard two gentlemen tonight speaking about local
9 projects right here in Sonoma County that, I assure you, in
10 the industrial-commercial sector, have reaped huge rewards.

11 So I would encourage CALFED to actually take
12 more ambitious water conservation-recycling goals, both in
13 the industrial and in the agricultural sector.

14 I would like to concur with what Supervisor
15 Kinsey has said earlier about the three main points here
16 for the Bay Area. I think they're sound. I have heard
17 increased interest from other Bay Area elected bodies, with
18 resolutions. We anticipate ABAG and BCDC weighing in with
19 similar concerns about the CALFED process.

20 But overall, I'd like to say, on behalf of The
21 Bay Institute, thank you for all your participation; thank
22 you for your hard work. We are looking forward to the
23 successful outcome of this project, and we're going to be
24 right there with you.

25 So thank you for being here.

Page 95

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you.

2 Ed Mainland, Jack Schoop, Kay Sullivan.

3 We're down to our last few cards, so if there's
4 anyone here who wants to speak and hasn't yet filled out a
5 yellow card, this is the last chance.

6 I'm hoping I'm pronouncing your name right.
7 I'm doing the best I can with the cards.

8 MR. MAINLAND: Mr. Chairman and panel
9 members, my name is Ed Mainland. I'm a fourth-generation
10 Californian; I now live in Novato.

11 And I was kind of amused to hear the farmers
12 earlier complaining about how there's such big government
13 and government regulation. If there's anything clear in
14 the history of California in the 20th century, it's that
15 big government is responsible for the enormous subsidies,
16 throughout the many decades, to the agribusiness community.
17 And it's certainly odd to hear the farmers thus complaining
18 about what put them in the situation they're in now.

19 If you look at the water economy of California,
20 I like to compare it to a leaky farm bucket. If you think
21 of a leaky bucket, and you're constantly pouring water in
22 the top, but the bucket isn't full enough to accomplish
23 what you're trying to accomplish, there seems to be always
24 water leaking out the bottom, then something's out of whack
25 with the supply and demand equation.

Page 96

1 And for this reason, I suggest that before we
2 continue to pour water in the top, we fix the leaky bucket,
3 fix the holes in the bucket, and impose at least a ten-year
4 moratorium on new dams and surface storage, and fix the
5 holes in the bottom of the bucket -- that is to say,
6 science-based solutions that are environmentally and
7 economically sound.

8 Major emphasis, of course, should be on
9 reclamation, recharging aquifers, conservation, recycling,
10 groundwater storage, watershed management and restoration.
11 And along the way, you somehow have to find ways to reduce
12 toxics and pesticides and all the other pollutants that are
13 degrading our water supply.

14 I'd just like to say, in conclusion, that it
15 really isn't fish versus people. We hear this so much.
16 I'm really getting tired of that. It's really whether the
17 state that we're going to be living in and the natural
18 environment that's going to support our life and our work
19 in this state is going to be worth living in, in the 21st
20 century.

21 And you have a historic opportunity here to
22 take us out of old-fashioned, 19th century-20th century
23 methods and get us on a new track. Otherwise, there isn't
24 any hope.

25 Thank you very much.

Page 97

Page 99

1 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Mainland.
 2 Jack Schoop, Kay Sullivan, D. A. Tuma.
 3 MR. SCHOOP: Gentlemen, I'm Jack Schoop.
 4 Instead of more dams, I endorse a strong
 5 consideration of water conservation. Recycling, water
 6 transfers, and restructuring of water practices could go
 7 far towards redistributing existing water supplies.

8 Thank you.

9 MR. BODOVITZ: Thank you, Mr. Schoop.
 10 Kay Sullivan, D. A. Tuma, Lee
 11 Micklin [phonetic].

12 Kay Sullivan? Kay Sullivan?

13 D. A. Tuma, Lee Micklin, and Thomas Ells.

14 MR. TUMA: My name is D. A. Tuma; I'm the
 15 Libertarian Party candidate for Congressional District 3.

16 I've heard some interesting comments tonight.
 17 I really appreciated Mr. Pisenti giving his opinion that
 18 what we have here is not a shortage of water; it's a
 19 shortage of brains. And I think his comment is possibly
 20 the only cogent comment I've heard tonight.

21 Someone else said that there were a bunch of
 22 antigovernment people that talked earlier on, in your
 23 circus here. I came late, and it's been my practice to
 24 come late, but I would like to have everybody be clear on
 25 the fact that I am, indeed, antigovernment; and it just

1 taxpayer-funded government enforcement, with government
 2 guns, to take property and taxes away from people to give
 3 those who gain political power. It's a racket. It's a
 4 protection racket. And in this case, we're protecting the
 5 environment, they say.

6 You're not showing us the details on what the
 7 history of the environment has been in California. There's
 8 pictures where the river's been dry in the summertime. You
 9 can't get any fish to go up dry rivers.

10 MR. BODOVITZ: Lee Micklin and Thomas
 11 Ells.

12 MR. MICHLIN: Good evening; my name's Lee
 13 Michlin, and I'm the executive officer of the North Coast
 14 Regional Water Quality Control Board.

15 I welcome you to Sonoma County, and I
 16 compliment the citizenry of Marin and Sonoma Counties and
 17 any other counties that were represented that came before
 18 you to speak. Our board meets monthly, and we hear from
 19 the citizenry every month, and we appreciate the comments.

20 The one thing that I want to pass on that our
 21 board has passed a resolution on, and that's to recognize
 22 the Trinity River watershed and the Lower Klamath as part
 23 of the Bay-Delta. And the reason for that is approximately
 24 a million-acre-feet-a-year water diversion from the Trinity
 25 River watershed into the Central Valley.

Page 98

1 irritates the heck out of me to see all these high-paid
 2 folks sitting up here, being paid with my tax dollars,
 3 doing stuff that I really don't want.

4 In fact, the last time I told you, and I
 5 thought you were all lost. You've got drainage water in
 6 the drinking water of half the people studied; you're not
 7 in compliance with NEPA; you shut down farms in
 8 California -- and, you know, population worldwide is still
 9 on an exponential curve, and those people are not going to
 10 stop eating.

11 And they're just going to clear other valuable
 12 habitat. And indeed, we do have the most valuable habitat
 13 in the world being destroyed, 2 percent a year. People
 14 estimate in 50 years, the tropical rainforests will be
 15 gone. So, great; we save some desert in California, get
 16 rid of some rainforest in other places. So I think you're
 17 lost.

18 And -- well, you know, I've heard a lot of
 19 environmentalists up here telling you what a good job
 20 you're doing. Well, sure, you're doing a good job for
 21 them, because they get what they want without having to buy
 22 it.

23 I mean, it's just like any other special
 24 interest that goes to the government to get what they want
 25 without having to pay for it. You get to use